

# PAPER MONEY

VOL. XXXV No. 6  
WHOLE No. 186

NOV / DEC 1996





# Thinking of Selling? Have You Thought About This?



You've enjoyed collecting currency for many years, and now you are seriously thinking about selling. Should you value the entire collection and offer it, at a wholesale price to a dealer? Will you publish a full-page advertisement in a paper money newspaper or mail out your own price list or catalogue?

We suggest that you do what most experienced collectors have done with their better material - sell at auction. And once you have decided to sell your collection at auction you will need to select an auction company. There are many things that should be taken into consideration, but one question you should always ask is "Where and when will my material be sold?"

At R. M. Smythe and Company, we think the answer to the "where" part of that question is relatively simple. Important collections of paper money should be auctioned at paper money shows.

If your collection was in our June Memphis International Paper Money Auction it could have been viewed by over 150 of the world's most significant paper money dealers, and by the hundreds of serious collectors who came to the show every day to buy. The auction results speak for themselves.

Federal Currency in the June, Memphis Auction was very strong. Lot 1023, the \$20 1863 Legal Tender (Fr.126b), Choice Almost Uncirculated realized \$3,500. Lot 1051, a cut sheet of four \$5 1899 Silver Certificates sold for \$3,050. Lot 1140, the Portland, Maine \$10 Red Seal brought \$4,500 and Lot 1154, the \$2 Moniteau NB of California, Missouri "Lazy Two" sold for \$4,000.

Confederate Currency was in great demand as can be seen by the \$10,000 hammer price realized for Lot 1392, an extremely rare contemporary counterfeit of the \$5 1861 "Indian Princess" note, and the \$100 1861 T-3, Lot 1383,

brought \$7,000. A superb collection of obsolete bank note proofs from Louisiana, Lots 1,527-1,531, brought record prices of from \$3,400 to 4,200 each. The possibly unique Garden City, Minnesota, proof sheet, Lot 1543, sold for \$9,500.

The most extraordinary results were achieved by an outstanding group of Alaska Clearing House Certificates, meticulously researched and fully-illustrated in the catalogue. Lots 1440-1446, including the \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, realized \$5,000, \$4,500, \$5,000, \$5,000, \$5,500, \$6,000 and \$8,000 respectively.

We strongly believe that the best way to sell a paper money collection is at auction. There are no substitutes for experience, thorough research, proper presentation, and a location that makes sense, and that is why, at R. M. Smythe and Company, we are committed to conducting our paper money auctions at paper money shows.

## Consignments are now being accepted for our 1996-1997 Auction Schedule.

October 25, 1996. Currency, Stocks and Bonds. The St. Louis National and World Paper Money Show. St. Louis, Missouri.

February 22, 1997. Currency, Stocks and Bonds. The Chicago International Paper Money Exposition. Chicago, Illinois

June 1997. Currency, Stocks and Bonds. Memphis International Auction.

To find out how easy it is to consign your collection to any of the auctions listed above, or to subscribe, call Stephen Goldsmith, Douglas Ball or Bruce Hagen at 800-622-1880 or 212-943-1880.



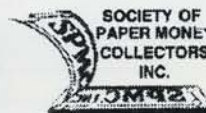
**Call Toll Free**  
**1-800-622-1880**

**Peda**  
Stephen Goldsmith  
Bruce Hagen  
members

**MEMBER**

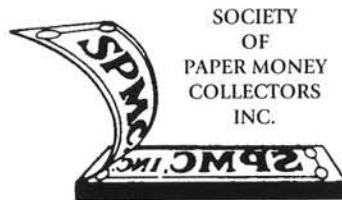
Where Historic Paper Collections of the World Are  
Researched, Auctioned, Bought and Sold

NY 212-943-1880 • Fax 212-908-4047



**26 Broadway, New York, NY 10004-1701**





PAPER MONEY is published every other month beginning in January by The Society of Paper Money Collectors. Second class postage paid at Dover, DE 19901. Postmaster send address changes to: Bob Cochran, Secretary, P.O. Box 1085, Florissant, MO 63031.

© Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc., 1996. All rights reserved. Reproduction of any article, in whole or in part, without express written permission, is prohibited.

Individual copies of this issue of PAPER MONEY are available from the Secretary for \$2.75 each plus \$1 postage. Five or more copies are sent postage free.

### ADVERTISING RATES

SPACE	1 TIME	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
Outside			
Back Cover	\$152	\$420	\$825
Inside Front & Back Cover	\$145	\$405	\$798
Full Page	\$140	\$395	\$775
Half-page	\$75	\$200	\$390
Quarter-page	\$38	\$105	\$198
Eighth-page	\$20	\$55	\$105

To keep rates at a minimum, advertising must be prepaid in advance according to the above schedule. In exceptional cases where special artwork or extra typing are required, the advertiser will be notified and billed extra for them accordingly.

Rates are not commissionable. Proofs are not supplied.

**Deadline:** Copy must be in the editorial office no later than the 1st of the month preceding issue (e.g., Feb. 1 for March/April issue). With advance notice, camera-ready copy will be accepted up to three weeks later.

**Mechanical Requirements:** Full page 42-57 picas; half-page may be either vertical or horizontal in format. Single column width, 20 picas. Half-tones acceptable, but not mats or stereos. Page position may be requested but cannot be guaranteed.

Advertising copy shall be restricted to paper currency and allied numismatic material and publications and accessories related thereto. SPMC does not guarantee advertisements but accepts copy in good faith, reserving the right to reject objectionable material or edit any copy.

SPMC assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertisements, but agrees to reprint that portion of an advertisement in which typographical error should occur upon prompt notification of such error.

All advertising copy and correspondence should be sent to the Editor.

# PAPER MONEY

Official Bimonthly Publication of  
The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.

Vol. XXXV No. 6 Whole No. 186 NOV/DEC 1996

ISSN 0031-1162

**GENE HESSLER, Editor, P.O. Box 31144, Cincinnati, OH 45231**

Manuscripts (*ms*), not under consideration elsewhere, and publications for review should be sent to the Editor. Accepted *ms* will be published as soon as possible; however, publication in a specific issue cannot be guaranteed. Opinions expressed by authors do not necessarily reflect those of the SPMC.

*Mss* are to be typed on one side only, double-spaced with at least one-inch margins. A copy should be retained by the author. The author's name, address and telephone number should appear on the first page.

In addition, although it is not required, you are encouraged to submit a copy on a 3½ or 5¼ inch MS DOS disk, identified with the name and version of software used: Microsoft Word, Word Perfect or text (ASCII), etc. If disk is submitted, double-spaced printout must accompany disk.

### IN THIS ISSUE

NASHVILLE TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK NOTES AND THEIR ISSUING BANKS	
Charles A. Dean	213
BANK HAPPENINGS	
Dave Grant	224
AN OTTOMAN-TURKISH HIGH VALUE BANK-TRANSFER NOTE	
Kenneth M. MacKenzie	225
THE PAPER COLUMN	
AN INTERESTING CHECK	227
Bob Cochran	228
A LA SALLE BANK NOTE COMPANY CIRCULAR	
Gene Hessler	228
ABOUT TEXAS MOSTLY	
A FACSIMILE \$50 CONFEDERATE NOTE	231
Forrest W. Daniel	233
MCKINNEY, WILLIAMS & COMPANY	
John Rowe	235
THE SCRIPPHILY CORNER	
OF BLACKSMITHS & UNDERTAKERS	239
Bob Schmidt	240
THE BUCK STARTS HERE	
Gene Hessler	241
\$10 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE FARMING SCENE IDENTIFIED	
Mark Hotz	242
ROSES AT THE BEP	
Gene Hessler	243
THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANKS OF PENNSYLVANIA	
Bob Cochran	244

### SOCIETY FEATURES

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS	247
MINUTES FROM MEMPHIS	248
AWARDS	248
NEW MEMBERS	248
MONEY MART	249

**ON THE COVER.** One hundred years ago Fannie Farmer's *Boston Cooking School Cook Book* made its debut. This portrait of Fannie Farmer was engraved by John Hay.

**For change of address,** inquiries concerning non-delivery of PAPER MONEY and for additional copies of this issue contact the Secretary; the address is on the next page. For earlier issues contact Classic Coins, P.O. Box 95, Allen, MI 49227.

**SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS****OFFICERS****PRESIDENT**

DEAN OAKES, Drawer 1456, Iowa City, IA 52240

**VICE-PRESIDENT**

FRANK CLARK, P.O. Box 117060, Carrollton, TX 75011

**SECRETARY**

ROBERT COCHRAN, P.O. Box 1085, Florissant, MO 63031

**TREASURER**

TIM KYZIVAT, P.O. Box 803, LaGrange, IL 60525

**APPOINTEES****EDITOR** GENE HESSLER, P.O. Box 31144,  
Cincinnati, OH 45231**MEMBERSHIP DIRECTOR**

FRANK CLARK, P.O. Box 117060, Carrollton, TX 75011

**WISMER BOOK PROJECT**STEVEN K. WHITFIELD, 14092 W. 115th St., Olathe, KS  
66062**LEGAL COUNSEL**

ROBERT J. GALLIETTE, 10 Wilcox Lane, Avon, CT 06001

**LIBRARIAN**

ROGER H. DURAND, P.O. Box 186, Rehoboth, MA 02769

**PAST-PRESIDENT**JUDITH MURPHY, P.O. Box 24056, Winston Salem, NC  
27114

The Society of Paper Money Collectors was organized in 1961 and incorporated in 1964 as a non-profit organization under the laws of the District of Columbia. It is affiliated with the American Numismatic Association. The annual meeting is held at the Memphis IPMS in June.

**MEMBERSHIP—REGULAR and LIFE.** Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and of good moral character. **JUNIOR.** Applicants must be from 12 to 18 years of age and of good moral character. Their application must be signed by a parent or guardian. They will be preceded by the letter "J". This letter will be removed upon notification to the secretary that the member has reached 18 years of age. Junior members are not eligible to hold office or vote.

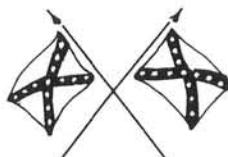
**BOARD OF GOVERNORS****RAPHAEL ELLENBOGEN**, 1840 Harwitch Rd., Upper  
Arlington, OH 43221**C. JOHN FERRERI**, P.O. Box 33, Storrs, CT 06268**GENE HESSLER**, P.O. Box 8147, St. Louis, MO 63156**RON HORSTMAN**, 5010 Timber Lane, Gerald, MO 63037**MILTON R. FRIEDBERG**, 8803 Brecksville Rd. #7-203,  
Brecksville, OH 44141-1933**STEPHEN TAYLOR**, 70 West View Avenue, Dover, DE 19901**WENDELL W. WOLKA**, P.O. Box 569, Dublin, OH 43017**STEVEN K. WHITFIELD**, 14092 W. 115th St., Olathe, KS  
66062

Members of the ANA or other recognized numismatic societies are eligible for membership. Other applicants should be sponsored by an SMPC member or provide suitable references.

**DUES—**Annual dues are \$24. Members in Canada and Mexico should add \$5 to cover additional postage; members throughout the rest of the world add \$10. Life membership, payable in installments within one year, is \$300. Members who join the Society prior to Oct. 1st receive the magazines already issued in the year in which they join. Members who join after Oct. 1st will have their dues paid through December of the following year. They will also receive, as a bonus, a copy of the magazine issued in November of the year in which they joined.

**BUYING and SELLING**

CSA and Obsolete Notes  
CSA Bonds, Stocks &  
Financial Items



60-Page Catalog for \$5.00  
Refundable With Order

**HUGH SHULL**

P.O. Box 761, Camden, SC 29020 (803) 432-8500  
FAX 803-432-9958

ANA-LM  
SCNA  
PCDA CHARTER MBR.

SPMC-LM 6  
BRNA  
FUN



---

Order Form

---

New from the Society of Paper Money Collectors

# **United States Large Size National Bank Notes**

by  
**PETER HUNTOON**

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ✓ 283 pages                     | co-authors of specialty sections include: |
| ✓ 29 years of original research | ✓ Doug Walcutt                            |
| ✓ 120 photographs               | ✓ William Raymond                         |
| ✓ dozens of tables              | ✓ John Hickman                            |

**Just about every question you have about national bank notes is answered in this book. Peter Huntoon has been writing about national bank notes since 1966. Everything in this book is new or totally revised and updated.**

Check the edition you desire:

☐ numbered, special dark binding & autographed \$55 \_\_\_\_\_

☐ regular edition \$50 \_\_\_\_\_

postage and mailer \$4 \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_

**Send your check made out to the SPMC to:**

**Dean Oakes**

**P.O. Box 1456**

**Iowa City, IA 52244**



# BOWERS AND MERENA

*for the Best Prices on your Paper Money!*

*Actual currency lot from a recent Bowers and Merena auction sale.*

## Rare Kirtland, Ohio \$100 Important Historical Mormon Issue



533 Kirtland, Ohio, The Kirtland Safety Society Bank, OH-245. \$100. Haxby. G-18. EF. Dated July 4, 1837. Serial: 113. Made payable to Joseph Smith. Signed by Warren Parrish as cashier and Frederick G. Williams as President. The central vignette features the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The writer Alvin E. Rust described the issues of this bank as "the first Mormon currency endeavour." **Very rare denomination.**

*Paper money has always been a specialty at Bowers and Merena.*

### **We offer:**

- *Unsurpassed descriptions*
- *Profuse illustrations*
- *Extensive publicity*
- *Wide-ranging expertise*

*We would be delighted to offer single important notes and entire collections.*

*Please call Dr. Richard A. Bagg, our Director of Auctions, at the toll-free number below. There is no obligation—just the **opportunity** to sell your paper money for the very best market price.*



# Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

BOX 1224 • WOLFEBORO, NH 03894 • TOLL-FREE 1-800-458-4646 • IN NH 569-5095 • FAX 603-569-5319

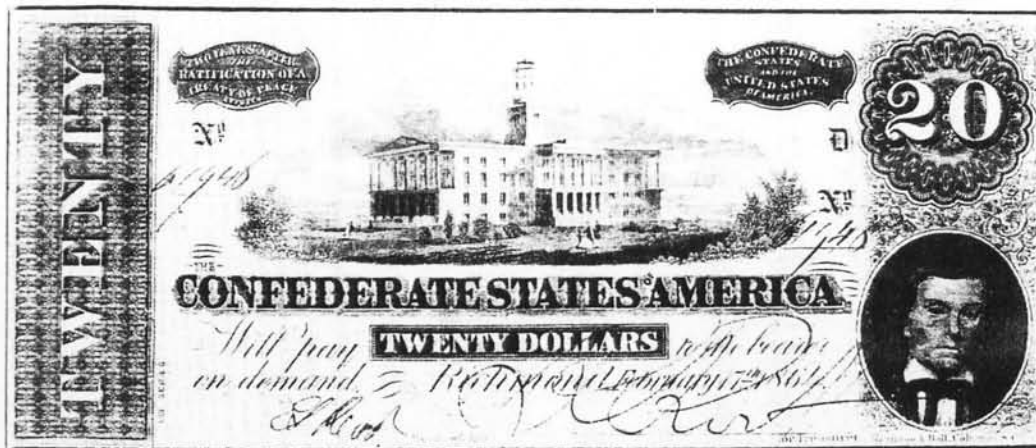


# Nashville Tennessee National Bank Note and Their Issuing Bank

by CHARLES A. DEAN

**N**ATIONAL banking in Nashville began in unusual times. In 1860 Nashville, with a population of 16,998, was a hub of trade and transportation. Nashville was a rail center with railroads leading to Louisville, Decatur, Alabama and Chattanooga. After Tennessee seceded from the Union in June of 1861, Nashville became an important city to the Confederacy. The city's industries became military plants, producing (among other things) powder, ammunition, sabers, guns, cannons, as well as saddles for the fine horses that came from the farms of surrounding Middle Tennessee. When Nashville was surrendered to the Federals under the command of Major General Don Carlos Buell on February 24, 1862 the city took on greater importance. Almost all supplies for the federal war effort in the western theater were funneled through Nashville. Steamboats came up the Cumberland River, unload-

ing at the foot of Broadway, and the trains rolled south on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. In the summer of 1862 this activity was interrupted when Confederate cavalry, under Nathan Bedford Forrest, cut the railroad to the south; cavalry, under John Hunt Morgan, cut the railroad to the north; and the Cumberland River dropped so low that steamboats could not come up-river. The blockade was lifted in late October, when 50,000 Federal troops, under Major General William S. Rosecrans, moved to Nashville and established headquarters. Soon afterward, Nashville became the most heavily fortified city in the United States, with the exception of Washington, DC. Trenches, breastworks, and forts were erected on the hills south of the city, and the state capitol, pictured on the \$20 Confederate notes of 1862-64, was fortified with a cedar log stockade.



Confederate \$20 Series of 1864. The state capitol at Nashville.



The only known \$20 Brown Back on First National Bank.



This was the setting in December of 1863, when the first national bank organized in Tennessee; the First National Bank of Nashville, with a capital of \$250,000 was granted charter 150. One of the most important functions of this bank in the early years was to act as a depository and paymaster for the federal soldiers in Nashville. The First National Bank assumed the Mechanics National Bank through consolidation on January 13, 1880 and the Merchants National Bank through consolidation on May 15, 1906. By 1908 the bank had a surplus of \$300,000.

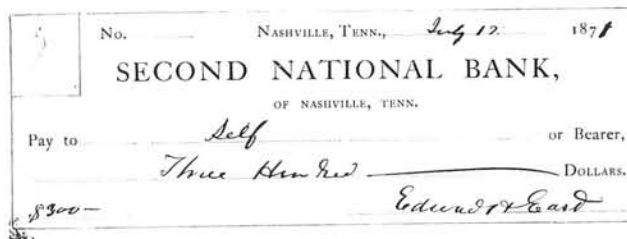
The First National Bank issued Original Series \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50s; Series of 1875 \$20 and \$50s; Brown Back \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100s; Third Charter Red Seals and Third Charter Blue Seal Date Back \$5, \$50, and \$100s. The only notes known from the First National Bank are two Series of 1875 \$50s in F-VF, two \$10 Brown Backs, one in G-VG and the other in F-VF, a \$20 Brown Back in XF, a \$5 Third Charter Red Seal in VG, and a \$50 Third Charter Red Seal that is a dog. Also



First National Bank circa 1906.

known is a \$5 Original Series uniface proof with six cancellation holes.

In the summer of 1912 Frank O. Watts, the president of the First National Bank, resigned. The directors of this bank and the Fourth National Bank asked James E. Caldwell, a director



Scarce check on Second National Bank.

and the largest stockholder of the Fourth National Bank and a large stockholder in the First National Bank, to merge the two banks and to become the president of the new bank. The First National Bank of Nashville, with a capital of \$500,000, was therefore placed in voluntary liquidation on July 8, 1912, and consolidated with the Fourth National Bank.

One of the most important battles of the Civil War was fought along the hills to the south of Nashville on December 15 and 16, 1864. Little more than six weeks later, on January 31, 1865, the Second National Bank of Nashville, with a capital of \$100,000, was granted charter 771. This bank issued Original Series \$5, \$10, and \$20s. No notes are known to have survived from the Second National Bank. This bank, with a capital of \$125,000, was placed in voluntary liquidation on January 8, 1874 because of large losses sustained by discounting cotton bills.

In the summer of 1865, when the city was beginning to mend the scars of the war, charter 1296 was granted to the Third National Bank of Nashville on June 16. The original capital of \$100,000 was subscribed to by eleven men, most of whom had held stock in state-chartered banks in Nashville before the Civil War. From the very beginning, the bank was a great success and paid large dividends to the stockholders.

The Third National Bank issued First Charter Original Series and Series of 1875 \$5, \$10, and \$20s. Only five notes are known to have survived from this bank; three 1875 Series \$5s, all of which are AU, an 1875 Series \$10 in VF and an Original Series \$20 in F.

The Third National Bank, with a capital of \$300,000, was placed in voluntary liquidation on February 20, 1884 in order that it might be consolidated with the American National Bank.

The Fourth National Bank of Nashville was organized on February 16, 1867 with a capital of \$200,000 and was granted charter 1669. The bank opened for business on May 1. On January 1, 1871 the capital was increased to \$500,000. The bank paid good dividends to the stockholders and soon had a surplus of \$100,000. In 1887 the bank was made a U.S. depository. On April 1, 1887 the capital was increased to \$1,000,000 and the surplus and undivided profits were \$250,000. The Fourth National Bank issued First Charter Original Series and Series of 1875 \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50s; \$5, \$10, and \$20 Brown Backs; and \$5 and \$10 Third Charter Red Seals and Blue Seal Date Backs. A number of notes have survived from the Fourth National Bank; a First Charter Original Series \$20 in VG; a First Charter 1875 Series \$20 in VG-F; a First Charter 1875 Series \$50 in F; a \$5 Brown Back in G+; half a dozen or so \$10 Brown Backs grading from VG to VF; half a dozen or so \$20 Brown Backs grading from G-VG to VF; two \$5 Third Charter Red Seals, one in VG and the other in F; three



The only known \$10 First Charter on Third National Bank.



First Charter \$20 on Fourth National Bank.



\$5 Third Charter Blue Seal on Fourth and First National Bank with charter 150.

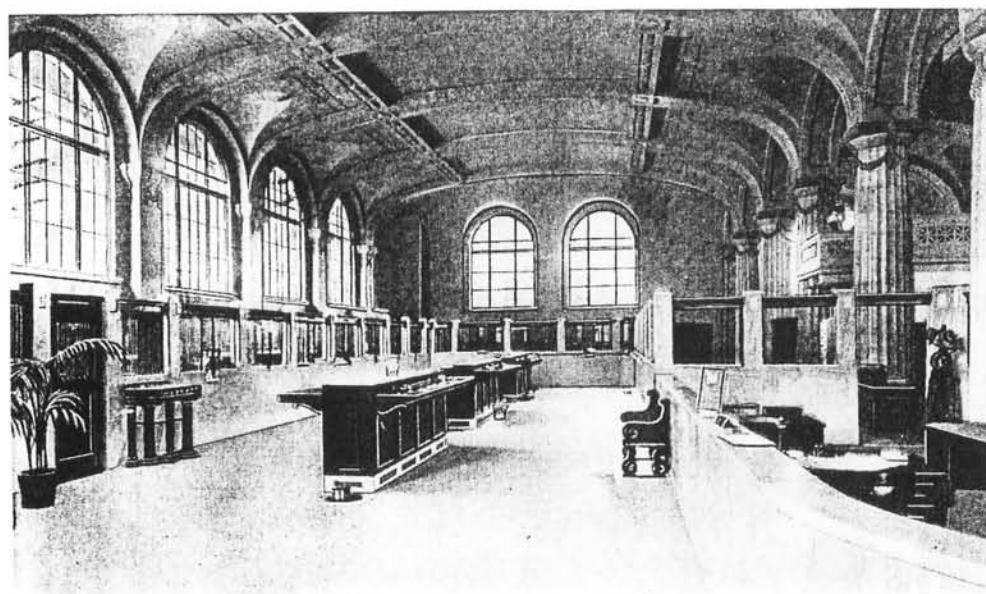
\$10 Third Charter Red Seals, all grading about VG; a \$5 Third Charter Blue Seal Date Back in F; and two \$10 Third Charter Blue Seal Date Backs in G.

As I have previously related, the First National Bank and the Fourth National Bank were consolidated on July 8, 1912. The title was changed to Fourth and First National Bank of Nashville on August 7, 1912. The new bank began with assets of \$14,500,000 and deposits of \$8,700,000.

The Fourth and First National Bank expanded rapidly. Deposits reached \$13,000,000 by 1920; \$20,420,000 by 1926; and \$40,661,000 by 1929. The bank assumed the Central National Bank on April 1, 1927 by consolidation. The Fourth and First National Bank reclaimed 150 as its charter number on July 12, 1927.

During the '20s the Fourth and First National Bank made large loans to Caldwell & Co., a large Southern financial house.





Interior, Fourth and First National Bank, circa 1926.



First Charter \$50 on Mechanics National Bank. The only note known on this bank.

On June 20, 1929 James E. Caldwell announced that the board of directors had voted to denationalize the bank by merging various other institutions, owned by the Caldwell family, into one institution that would operate under a state charter. The probable reason for this move was to get away from the strict supervision of the national bank examiners. There were some problems encountered in accomplishing this move and on January 17, 1930 the plan was abandoned. In November 1930 Caldwell & Co. collapsed, owing Fourth and First \$2,202,000, secured largely by stocks and bonds for which the market had disappeared since the Stock Market crash of 1929.

Because of the close ties between Caldwell & Co. and Fourth and First National Bank, a heavy run on the bank started. By November 12th the bank could not continue and a merger with the American National Bank was announced. The Fourth and First National Bank was placed in voluntary liquidation on October 10, 1932.

The Fourth and First National Bank issued Third Charter Blue Seal \$5 and \$10 Date and Plain Backs with the original Charter 1669; Third Charter Blue Seal \$5, \$10, and \$20 Plain Backs with Charter 150; and Series of 1929 Type One \$5, \$10, and \$20s. Large-size notes on this bank are common in all

grades up to VF, but are rare in higher grades. The best large-size notes known are a \$5 Plain Back in UNC and two \$10 Date Backs in AU, all with Charter 1669. Series of 1929 \$10 and \$20 notes are common in all grades including UNC, but \$5 notes are scarce in all grades.

On October 31, 1874 the Mechanics National Bank of Nashville was granted charter 2200. This bank issued only First Charter Original and 1875 Series \$50 and \$100 notes. The Mechanics National Bank issued 816 notes of each denomination for a total of only 1632 notes placed into circulation! By 1910 only \$1250 was outstanding from this bank. Miraculously, an Original Series \$50, grading F, has survived. This great note is by far the rarest national bank note from Nashville and is also the "King of Tennessee Nationals." On January 13, 1880 the Mechanics National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, was placed in voluntary liquidation and consolidated with the First National Bank.

The Merchants National Bank of Nashville, with a capital of \$300,000, was granted charter 2513 in 1881. This bank issued only \$10 and \$20 First Charter Series of 1875 notes. No notes on this bank are known to have survived. The Merchants Na-



\$100 Third Charter Blue Seal on American National Bank. The only known large-size \$100 on any Nashville Bank.

tional Bank was placed in voluntary liquidation on June 30, 1883.

Charter 3032 was granted to the American National Bank of Nashville with a capital of \$500,000 in the summer of 1883. This bank, founded by Edmund W. Cole, a former colonel in the Confederate army and president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad from 1868–1880, started with a very broad base of ownership with 225 stockholders. The bank opened for business on September 1 in the Cole Building, then considered the handsomest building in the South, located at the northeast corner of 4th Avenue North and Union.

On February 8, 1884 the stockholders voted to increase the capital to \$1,000,000 and to consolidate with the Third National Bank. The Third National Bank was placed in voluntary liquidation on February 20, 1884 and consolidated with the American National Bank. The next day E.W. Cole, the president of the American National Bank, resigned and was elected president of the Executive Board. He was succeeded by John Kirkman, the former president of the Third National Bank. Edgar Jones, who had served as cashier of the Third National Bank throughout its entire history, was elected a vice-president; the other vice-president was John M. Lea.

On August 1, 1888 John Kirkman was killed in a horse and buggy accident on Broadway. Edgar Jones was then elected president of the American National Bank. The bank was very successful from the beginning and by 1890 had accumulated a surplus of \$75,000. The American National Bank has almost always been one of the largest and strongest banks in Nashville.

The American National Bank assumed the Cumberland Valley National Bank by consolidation on January 20, 1921 and assumed its circulation. On October 10, 1932 the American National Bank absorbed its rival and chief competitor of many years, Fourth and First National Bank, which had a capital of \$2,625,000.

The title was changed to First American National Bank on January 20, 1950. In July of 1973 the bank moved into its new 28 story building at the corner of 4th Avenue North and Union.

First American National Bank is Nashville's oldest bank. The American National Bank issued \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 Brown Backs; Third Charter Red Seals; Third Charter Blue Seal Date and Plain Backs; and Series of 1929 type one and \$5, \$10, and \$20s in Series of 1929 type two.



American National Bank circa 1912.

A few Third Charter Red Seals are known from this bank. A \$5 in VG, three \$10 grading from VG to VF and a \$20 in VG. Third Charter Blue Seal \$5, \$10, and \$20 notes are very common in grades up to VF, but are rare in XF and better, with the best known being a \$20 Plain Back in AU.



A few \$50 Third Charter Blue Seals are known, most grading VG with the best being VF, but badly cut. One \$100 Third Charter Blue Seal Date Back grading F-VF is also known.

Series of 1929 \$5, \$10, and \$20 notes are very common in grades up to VF-XF, but are rare in higher grades, with very few uncirculated notes known. A few Series of 1929 \$50 and \$100s are around; the \$50s are more common than the \$100s, but none of the \$50s grade better than VF. About a half dozen \$100s, grading a mishandled uncirculated, were in a hoard that surfaced about ten years ago.

The Commercial National Bank of Nashville was organized on July 22, 1884, with a capital of \$200,000, and was granted charter 3228. The capital was increased several times until it amounted to \$500,000 on April 1, 1890. The bank did very well for several years, paying an eight percent dividend, but was finally placed in receivership on April 6, 1893 because of incompetent management.

The Commercial National Bank issued only \$50 and \$100 Brown Backs. The bank placed 775 of each denomination into circulation for a total of only 1550 notes issued! Only \$800 was outstanding from this bank in 1916. No notes are known to have survived and I doubt that any will surface.

On April 20, 1903 charter 6729 was granted to the Merchants National Bank of Nashville, with a capital of \$200,000, succeeding the Merchants Bank of Nashville, a state-chartered bank that opened for business on November 1, 1885. This bank issued only \$5, \$10, and \$20 Third Charter Red Seals. Two \$10s, grading G-VG, are the only notes known to have survived from this bank. The Merchants National Bank had a very short history, being placed in voluntary liquidation on May 15, 1906 and consolidated with the First National Bank.

The Hermitage National Bank of Nashville, named for the home of President Andrew Jackson, with a capital of \$300,000, was granted charter 9532 in September of 1909. The Hermitage National Bank issued Third Charter Blue Seal Date Back \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 notes. Only two notes are known to have survived from this bank, both being \$10s, one grading G and the other VF. The title was changed to Tennessee-Hermitage National Bank of Nashville on July 7, 1915 and it assumed the Tennessee National Bank by consolidation on July 17, 1915.

Because of the collapse of Caldwell & Co., Tennessee-Hermitage National Bank was subjected, in November 1930, to



First American National Bank circa 1973.

the same run that hit other Nashville banks. Depositors lined up around the block to withdraw their savings. By mid-November, the bank could not continue and a merger was announced. This was carried out on December 23, 1930 when Tennessee-Hermitage National Bank was placed in voluntary liquidation and absorbed by Commerce Union Bank of Nashville.

Tennessee-Hermitage National Bank issued \$5, \$10, and \$20 Third Charter Blue Seal Plain Backs and Series of 1929 type one notes. Two Third Charter \$5s in VF, three or four \$10s, grading from VG to VF, and three \$20s, grading from VG+ to



\$10 Third Charter Red Seal on Merchants National Bank. One of only two notes known on this bank.



\$10 Third Charter Blue Seal. One of only two notes known on Hermitage National Bank.



The only known \$10 Third Charter Blue Seal on Cumberland Valley National Bank. Signature of L. Jonas, V. President.



The only known 1929 Series \$20 on Tennessee-Hermitage National Bank.

VF, are known. Series of 1929 notes from this bank are very rare, with one \$5 in VG, two \$10s, one in VG and the other AU, and a \$20 in F+, being the only notes known at present.

The Cumberland Valley National Bank of Nashville, with a capital of \$300,000, was granted charter 9659 in February of 1910. This bank derives its name from the Cumberland River that flows through Nashville; it was named after the Duke of Cumberland, a prime minister of England before the Revolutionary War. The Cumberland Valley National Bank issued \$5,

\$10, and \$20 Third Charter Blue Seal Date and Plain Backs. Three \$5 notes, grading from G to F, a \$10 Date Back in VF and a \$20 Date Back in VF are known. The Cumberland Valley National Bank, with a capital of \$500,000, was consolidated with the American National Bank on January 20, 1921.

Charter 9774 was granted to the Broadway National Bank of Nashville, with a capital of \$200,000, in June of 1910. This bank was located on Broadway, at the corner of 3rd Avenue North.





\$5 Third Charter Blue Seal. The finest large-size note known on Broadway National Bank

The Broadway National Bank issued \$5, \$10, and \$20 Third Charter Blue Seal Date and Plain Backs and Series of 1929 type one and type two notes. Third Charter notes are occasionally available in grades up to F, with higher grades being rare. No notes are known grading better than XF. The first note issued by this bank, a \$5 Date Back serial number 1 from the "A" plate position grading VF, has survived. Series of 1929 notes on this bank turn up more often than large-size notes, but are not common. The \$5 type two number one sheet was separated a few years ago. The best small-size notes known, besides the cut sheet, are two \$5s grading VF. The Broadway National Bank was consolidated with Commerce Union Bank of Nashville in May of 1962.

The Tennessee National Bank of Nashville, with a capital of \$300,000, was granted charter 10622 in September of 1914. The bank was placed in voluntary liquidation on July 17, 1915 and consolidated with the Hermitage National Bank, having never issued any national bank notes.

In November of 1922 charter 12276 was granted to the Central National Bank of Nashville with a capital of \$300,000. This bank was consolidated with Fourth and First National Bank on April 1, 1927. The Central National Bank never issued any national bank notes.

The last national bank chartered in Nashville during the note-issuing period was the Third National Bank in Nashville, which, with a capital of \$600,000, was granted charter 13103 in July of 1927. Third National Bank was founded by Frank Mitchell Farris, formerly the cashier of the American National Bank. The original shares of stock, priced at \$120 a share, were purchased by 444 stockholders. The bank opened for business on July 18, 1927 in rented space on the ground floor of the Independent Life Building, located on the southeast corner of 4th Avenue North and Church Street. Deposits exceeded \$1,000,000 on opening day and at the end of ten years, had reached over \$28,000,000.

This bank was required to use "in Nashville" instead of "of Nashville" in its title in order to distinguish it from charter 1296. The Third National Bank issued \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50 notes in Series of 1929 type one and \$5, \$10, and \$20 type two notes. Twenty dollar notes on this bank occasionally show up with the \$10s being more scarce and \$5s being very scarce. Here again, notes are very seldom seen in grades above VF. The Third National Bank issued only 408 \$50s and only one note is known to have survived. The type one \$5 and \$20 serial

**Chart I**  
**Population of Nashville**

1810	1,100
1820	3,410
1830	5,556
1840	9,850
1850	10,165
1860	16,998
1870	30,260
1880	43,350
1890	76,168
1900	80,865
1910	110,364
1920	118,342
1930	153,866
1940	167,402
1950	174,307
1960	170,874
1970	447,877 *
1980	455,651
1990	488,374

\* Metropolitan government of the City of Nashville and Davidson County was formed on April 1, 1963.



1929 Series \$10 serial number one on Third National Bank

**Chart II**  
**Bank Officers**

**Cashier**

James G. Ogden 1863-1866  
J.C. McCrory 1867-1869  
R.G. Jamison 1870-1872  
W.C. Butterfield 1873-1874  
Theodore Cooley 1875-1879  
John P. Williams 1880-1885  
H.W. Grantland 1886-1894  
W.F. Bang 1895  
J.H. Fullton 1896  
D.S. Williams 1897  
Frank O. Watts 1898-1902  
Randal Curell 1903-1912

**President****First National Bank**

A.G. Sanford 1863-1870  
M. Burns 1871-1878  
S.J. Keith 1879  
Nathaniel Baxter, Jr. 1880-1885  
Thomas Plater 1886-1891  
Herman Justi 1892-1895  
Joel W. Carter 1896-1902  
Frank O. Watts 1903-1912

**Second National Bank**

John Lumsden 1865-1866  
W.J. Thomas 1867-1868  
John Lumsden 1869-1870  
W.B. Dortch 1871-1874

Anson Nelson 1865-1866  
John Lumsden 1867-1868  
James McLaughlin 1869-1874

**Third National Bank**

Edgar Jones 1865-1884

W.W. Berry 1865-1876  
John Kirkman 1877-1884<sup>1</sup>

**Fourth National Bank**

John Porterfield 1867-1874<sup>2</sup>  
Thomas Plater 1875-1880  
William M. McCarthy 1881-1885  
Joseph T. Howell 1886-1908  
J.S. McHenry 1909-1912

James Whitworth 1867-1882  
Samuel J. Keith 1883-1909  
Joseph T. Howell 1910  
W.C. Dibrell 1911-1912

**Fourth and First National Bank**

Randal Curell 1912-1918  
H.L. Williamson 1919-1926  
William P. Smith 1927-1930

James E. Caldwell 1912-1930

**Mechanics National Bank**

W.C. Butterfield 1874-1876  
John S. Bransford 1877  
John P. Williams 1878-1880

B.F. Wilson 1874-1877  
William Morrow 1878  
Nathaniel Baxter, Jr. 1879-1880

**Merchants National Bank**

W.F. Bang, Jr. 1881-1883

Thomas Plater 1881-1883

**American National Bank**

A.W. Harris 1883-1898  
N.P. Lesueur 1899-1918  
E.R. Burr 1919-1922  
V.J. Alexander 1923-1924<sup>3</sup>  
F.M. Farris 1925-1926  
M.E. Barr 1927-1935

E.W. Cole 1883-1884  
John Kirkman 1885-1888<sup>1</sup>  
Edgar Jones 1889-1891  
W.W. Berry 1892-1918  
P.D. Houston 1919-1926  
Paul Davis 1927-1935

**Commercial National Bank**

Frank Porterfield 1884-1893

M.A. Spurr 1884-1893



**Merchants National Bank**

E.A. Lindsey 1903–1904  
W. David Suttle 1905–1906

James McLaughlin 1903–1904  
Edward A. Lindsey 1905–1906

**Hermitage National Bank**

N.F. Cheairs 1909–1910  
Joseph J. Green 1911  
J.W. Charlton 1912–1915

Frank Dibrell 1909–1910  
B.F. Moore 1911–1915

**Tennessee National Bank**

J.L. Campbell 1914–1915

Edward A. Lindsey 1914–1915

**Tennessee-Hermitage National Bank**

J.L. Campbell 1915–1917  
J.C. Page 1918  
John R. Wilson 1919–1926  
C.H. Hillman 1927–1930

Edward A. Lindsey 1915–1930

**Cumberland Valley National Bank**

Thomas G. Garrett 1910  
V.J. Alexander 1911–1921

John N. Sperry 1910  
Joseph T. Howell 1911–1921

**Broadway National Bank**

Alvin E. Potter 1910–1912  
John F. Joyner 1913  
David Y. Proctor 1914–1930  
Clarence C. Potter 1931–1935

H.G. Lipscomb 1910–1912  
A.E. Potter 1913–1930  
William M. Gupton 1931–1933  
David Y. Proctor 1934–1935

**Central National Bank**

Allen B. Cummings 1922–1924  
William J. Allen 1925–1927

Watkins Crockett 1922–1927

**Third National Bank**

S. Sanford McConnell 1927–1929  
Walter J. Diehl 1930–1935

Watkins Crockett 1927–1934  
F.M. Farris 1935

<sup>1</sup> John Kirkman served as President of the Union Bank of Tennessee from 1854 until it was liquidated in 1865.

<sup>2</sup> John Porterfield served as cashier of Merchants Bank from 1855 until 1859 and as president of Traders Bank of Tennessee from 1859 until it was closed in 1863.

<sup>3</sup> I have seen two notes with this signature that have "Vice-Prest and" stamped in front of the printed title of "Cashier."

number 1 uncut sheets have survived intact, but the number 1 sheet of \$10s was separated about 25 years ago. One uncut sheet of \$10s is also rumored to exist.

The Third National Bank moved into its new 20-story building, at the corner of 4th Avenue North and Church Street, in March of 1968. The Third National Bank in Nashville was purchased by SunTrust Bank of Atlanta in 1986. It continued to use its original name until it was changed to SunTrust in mid-October 1995.

Only First American National Bank has survived to the present day. This is the story of national banking in Nashville, Tennessee.

**Addendum**

I would like to relate how I became interested in national bank notes. During the last days of silver certificate redemption in

the spring of 1968, my father and I were running ads to buy silver certificates in the local papers. On June 17th we went to an attorney's office in Nashville and purchased a few silver certificates. During the conversation, the attorney mentioned that he was handling an estate that included a few coins. He opened a safe and showed us a U.S. gold type set, then he handed me a Third Charter Blue Seal and a Series of 1929 note from the American National Bank of Nashville. Although I had been collecting coins since February of 1961, I did not know what a national bank note was. I was intrigued by these notes and kept this in the back of my mind for a few months until I obtained my first and only employment. I took part of my first pay check, went to the local coin shop, and purchased a Third Charter Blue Seal note from Nashville, which is still in my collection; thus I guess it can truly be said that I have the first dollar that I ever earned. I continued to purchase Nashville notes from the local shop, by the mail from the dealers

and collectors, and by going to coin and currency conventions all over the country. A couple of years later, I started collecting First and Second Charter notes from all Tennessee banks and in the summer of 1975, I expanded my collecting interest to include all types of nationals from all Tennessee banks. In the last few years, I have started to add a few Nashville obsolete notes to my collection.

Anyone who wishes to comment about this article or to report new notes is invited to write me at P.O. Box 140262, Nashville, Tennessee 37214.



*Michael Burns, President, First National Bank.*



*James Whitworth, President, Fourth National Bank.*



*E.W. Cole, President, American National Bank.*



*Edgar Jones, Cashier, Third National Bank; President, American National Bank.*

### Sources

- Crew, H.W. (1890). *History of Nashville, Tennessee*. Nashville, Tennessee: Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
- Egerton, J. (1979). *Nashville the faces of two centuries 1780-1980*. Nashville, Tennessee: Plus Media Incorporated.
- Garland, P.E. (1983). *The history of early Tennessee banks and their issues*. Hampton, Virginia: Multi-Print, Inc.
- Garrett, W.R. and A.V. Goodpasture. (1900). *History of Tennessee*. Nashville, Tennessee: Brandon Printing Company.
- Kelly, D.C. (1985). *National bank notes a guide with prices*. 2nd Edition. Oxford, Ohio: The Paper Money Institute, Inc.
- McFerrin, J.B. (1939). *Caldwell and Company a southern financial empire*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press.
- Nashville City Directories 1865-1935*.



# BANK HAPPENINGS

By DAVE GRANT



TODAY customers expect that banks are eager to get their business and expect to be able to shop around for the best deals. Not only has competition among traditional providers increased, but deregulation has allowed a wide variety of "non-banks" to provide traditional bank services. With increasing competition from all sides, the customer has truly become king: a wide variety of financial service providers constantly solicit business and have developed an array of "service delivery channels" (e.g., ATMs, bank-by-phone, bank on the Internet, etc) in an attempt to both meet their customers' expectations and co-opt the competition.

This is a dramatic shift from just a century ago. The commercial bank was just that, focussed almost exclusively on business customers. Lending was more important than deposit taking and the primary focus was often on the needs of the bank rather than on those of the customer. While individuals of more modest means may have had access to savings associations, they were often sufficiently intimidated by "the banker" to hide their money at home. The notion that only someone who didn't need a loan could get one had a real basis in fact.

An 1888 handwritten letter from Charles Parsons, then president of the State Savings Association—later the State National Bank of St. Louis—to E.W. Knight of a Helena Montana institution provides some insight into how much has changed:

State Savings Association  
St Louis, Mo April 21st 1888

E. W. Knight Esq Cashr  
Helena Montana

Dr Sir

Your favor of the 16th inst is received, Also, Mr Rumsey has handed us your letter to him of the 30th March only yesterday. We will be much pleased to have you keep an account with us if you find it agreeable to do so. We however do not



pay interest on balances nor in fact any interest at all on deposits on time or sight. We will remit + receive for you within reason to NYork Chicago Boston or Phila without charge—Just now exchange is selling here at 90cts per \$1000—between banks & we have had to remit money by express in large amounts from want of sellers to supply the market.

Our experience in interest paying in panics was in 1857 1861 + 1873 very unsatisfactory, in fact a source of so much annoyance that we would prefer to do without such acts as they all wanted their money. So we neither receive nor pay interest on deposits—

We have always sent for our collections.

Very Resp Yours  
Charles Parsons P.

# An Ottoman-Turkish HIGH VALUE Bank-Transfer Note

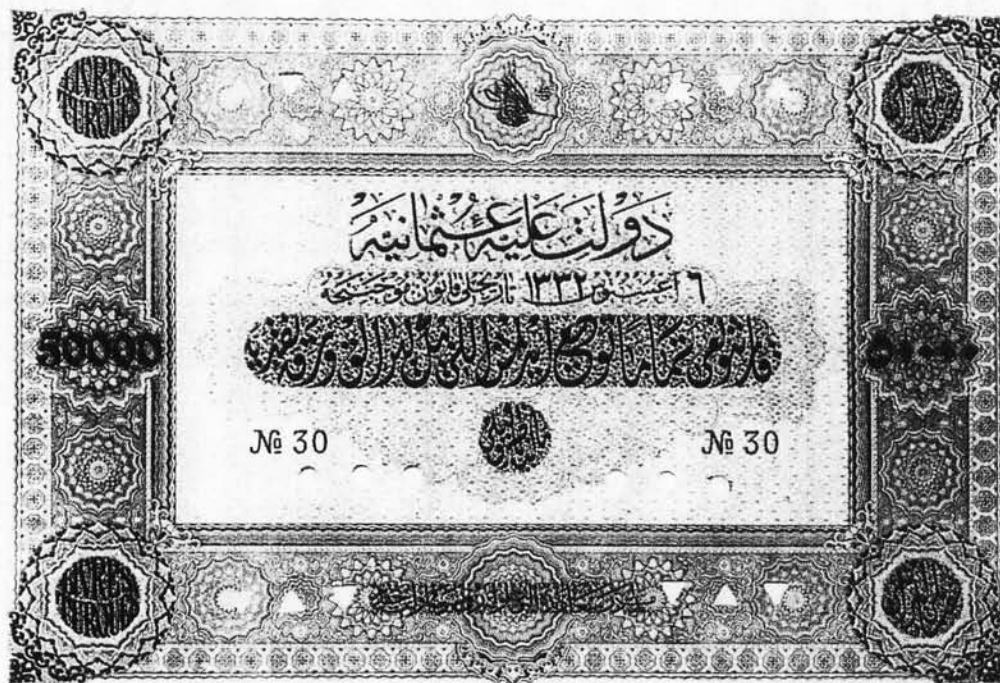
by KENNETH M. MACKENZIE

**W**HEN referring to Gene Hessler's *Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money* recently, I came across the illustration of the one hundred thousand dollar gold certificate with the portrait of President Woodrow Wilson. This, as the author stated, was the highest denomination note ever printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and was used for transactions between Federal Reserve Banks. Being a collector of Ottoman bank notes, it brought to my mind a World War I bank note issued in August 1916 in the denomination of fifty thousand Turkish lira. I thought a brief account of the circumstances surrounding its issue and a general description of it with an illustration might interest readers of this journal.

In 1875 the Ottoman government defaulted the charge on its foreign debt of two hundred million pounds sterling. Six

years later the Sultan Abdul Hamid II issued a decree, known by the name Muharrem (the name of the month in which it was drafted), which established European control of part of the Imperial revenues. It was named the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt (O.P.D.A.). The council was composed of seven representatives of the bond holders from various countries, which, after the declaration of War on November 5, 1914, was reduced to the German, Austrian and Turkish delegates only, and decisions were made by them up to November 1918.

Large sums of money were borrowed by Turkey from its allies because of the War. One contract was made with Germany in April 1915, and another with Austria in May of the same year, which secured for the Turkish Ministry of Finance of advances near to six-and-one-half million liras. These were the



**Face.** In prominent position at the top is the tughra of the Sultan Mehmed V (Reshad) with "el Ghazi" at the right (this was a title of honor awarded to him for leadership in the war). "The Ottoman Empire with the date 19 August 1916 (Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniye 6 Agustos 1332) is inscribed below it.

A central inscription in ornamental diwani script: Paper currency worth fifty thousand lira, cover for which has been deposited in full payment pursuant to the law date. Deputy minister of Finance (*Karşılığı tamamen tevdi edilmiş ellî bin liralik varaka-i nakdiyye. Maliye naziri vekili*). Talat's signature does not appear.

The inscription at the bottom is: Value to paid in Gold (*Bedile darsaadet'te altın olarak tavisyê olunacaktır*).



**Back.** This cover for this issue of paper currency has been placed on deposit with the Ottoman Public Debt Administration and the aforesaid administration promises to pay in gold in equal amounts over a five-year period thus withdrawing this certificate entirely from circulation. This period will commence two years following the conclusion of the accord in the name of the Administration Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, the President (Hüseyin Cahid's signature does not appear).

(Bu tertip evrak-ı nakdiyye'nin karşılığı Düyun-i Ummumiyye Osmaniye idaresi'ne tevdi edilmiş olup karşılığın her sene müsavı bir kısmı olmak üzere bu tertibin beş sene zarfında kâmilten tedavülden ref'i suretiyle altın olarak te'diyesine tahsini idar-i müşarünileyha taahhüt eyle. Bu müddet sulhun adkinden iki sene sonra ibtidar edecektir. Düyun-i Ummumiyye Osmaniyye-i Meclis-i idaresi namına, Reis.)

Actual size: 7"×10", color blue with a multicolored background for the inscriptions in pink green and brown tints.

first of seven contracts made during the following three and one half years. The first issues of the bank notes were secured by gold deposits in the Berlin and Vienna banks for a value equal to the paper money issued. For the subsequent issues the council of the O.P.D.A. were responsible for the covering of German treasury bonds repayable at intervals over a period of more than eleven years. After the War ended, the council was unable to carry out its commitments in this regard when Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) collected revenues in the regions under his control. In 1922 the O.P.D.A. set up offices in Ankara, the new capital, and resolved the matter of the final payments of installments stipulated following the Treaty of Lausanne, to be paid on May 25, 1954.

For one of the seven contracts mentioned, a Law date of 23 May AH1332 (corresponding to June 5, 1916) two low-value bank notes of 1 and 2½ piastres, Pick 25 and 26 were issued in large quantities. Serial numbers prefixed by the letters A-T are known for the piastre note and letters A-Z and a-j are to be found on the 2½ piastre notes. These have six digit figures, and the notes are not printed on water-marked paper. They were intended to offset the chronic shortage of small change.

To cover the issue of these two types of bank notes, a large format "bank transfer" note with the denomination of 50,000 Turkish lira (TL) was issued, backed by gold, to the O.P.D.A. in August. Sixteen of these valued at 800,000 TL were depos-

ited with the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and another five were issued to be cover for the gold and silver coinage withdrawn from circulation. In all, the total amount to be repaid by the O.P.D.A. amounted to 1,050,000 TL in gold, in equal amounts, over a five year period, at the end of which, the notes (dated 6 Agustos AH1332/19 August 1916) would be withdrawn from circulation. The period was to commence two years after the agreement.

It is of interest to note that this large denomination bank note is listed as Pick 42 and is known only from specimen-canceled notes, such as the one with the serial No. 28, first published in the Turkish journal BORSA REHBERİ (1928) reprinted by Dr. Erol; another, No. 23, is illustrated by Caglar, which happens to have the signature of Talat on the face and Hüseyin Cahid on the back. Another without signatures, No. 30, known from the Mint Museum in Istanbul, is described here. One other specimen without signatures numbered "00" is unsigned also.

It may be recalled that at the commencement of World War I the Turkish lira in gold was valued at \$4.40 (U.S). The Ottoman paper money issued during the war quickly declined in value and circulated substantially below par against the gold lira. Consequently, the U.S. gold dollar equivalent of the 50,000

(Continued on page 227)



# INVERTED 8 CHARTER NUMBER MISTAKE



The 8 in the right hand overprinted charter number on this Laramie, Wyoming, note is inverted.

**A** close look at the overprinted charter number on the right hand side of the national bank note shown here reveals that the numeral 8 is inverted. Notice that the small loop is on the bottom!

The overprinted charter numbers were printed from movable type so this was inevitable. This mistake probably happened several times over the years because the difference between an inverted 8 and upright 8 is not that obvious. However, I don't recall seeing one before.

This mistake only affected the B \$10 position on one 10-10-10-20 Series of 1902 blue seal, plain back printing for The First National Bank of Laramie, Wyoming (4989). This note came from a printing of 588 sheets for the bank totaling \$29,400, which was delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the Comptroller of the Currency on January 20, 1927. The sheet serial numbers in the group ranged between 12608 and 13195. The first of these was sent to the bank on March 29, 1927; the last on November 9, 1927. Sheet 12623 containing this note was sent to the bank on April 6, 1927, as part of a \$1,100 shipment to offset redemptions of worn notes.

## 4989

Notice that the upper loop in the 8 is larger than the lower loop.

The April 6 shipment included sheets 12611 through 12632. No other notes have been reported from this group of sheets to date.

The upper and lower loops in the 8s in the charter numbers on most national bank notes from most series are the same so there is no top or bottom to them. However, the 8s in some of the character sets were like those used on this Laramie note so placing them in the press correctly gained importance. ■

## Mackenzie (continued from page 226)

TL bank note at the end of 1916, when one gold lira was exchanged for 1.75 TL in paper money, would have been equivalent to \$125,000 (U.S.) in gold. Thus, this bank note is one of the highest ever issued in actual value. (Two £1,000,000 and eleven £500,000 British notes, various dates to 1812, have survived. These notes were used for internal transactions, *The Bank of England Note*, A.D. McKenzie, p. 126.)

The face and back of bank note No. 30 is illustrated here, together with a transliteration and translation of the legends. This specimen note has been canceled with circular and triangular perforations.

(Today, 80 years later, \$1 (U.S.) is equivalent to about 94,000 TL from the Republic of Turkey!)

## Catalog Source

Pick, A. (1994). *Standard catalog of world paper money*. Iola, WI: Krause Pub.



**THE PAPER COLUMN**  
by Peter Huntton

**NOTICE**  
**New Address for Editor**  
**Gene Hessler**  
**P.O. Box 31144**  
**Cincinnati, OH 45231**  
**NOTICE**

## "An Interesting Check"

by BOB COCHRAN

A fellow collector friend recently sent me a group of old Missouri checks, and this one really caught my eye. I was quite struck by the style of the vignette, which to me is unusual for a check which was printed (by "Barnard St. Louis") for use in the 1930s.

The central figure is clearly an eagle with five young in a nest, but doesn't it bear a striking resemblance to the "Pelican

My attention was also drawn to the stamp at the right of this check, which states "FEDERAL TAX .02"; the check was drawn for \$6.07, and someone has written "6.09" in pencil next to the word "TOTAL."

I'm familiar with the many checks issued during the 1870s and during the Spanish-American War, which bear Federal Tax Revenue Stamps, and I seem to remember reading that a similar situation was once discussed during the early days of the Roosevelt administration in 1933, but I was not aware that this plan had been implemented. This check seems to indicate that it was, and that for at least some amount of time in the 1930s a Federal Tax was imposed on checks.



in her Piety" design that appears on the Louisiana State Seal and several obsolete bank notes? The "spread eagle" is also reminiscent of many vignettes which appeared on nineteenth century fiscal documents, including currency.

At both sides of the central figure are other familiar transportation themes. At left is a sailing ship and (although very difficult to see clearly) a steamship. At right is an old-style locomotive crossing an arched bridge, which was depicted very often on nineteenth century notes and other documents.

At first it was my desire to ascertain additional information about this most unusual and interesting item, and share my findings with the syngraphic community. Who knows where it would have led? I could have written an extensive, illustrated and rambling history of Higginsville, Missouri, the American Bank, Spring Hill Dairy, and C.E. Neff.

But I won't. I'll just leave well enough alone, and invite anyone with further information and the desire to share it with us to do so.

# A La Salle Bank Note Company Circular

by GENE HESSLER

While researching materials for *The Engraver's Line*, this advertising circular came to my attention. As you can see by the opposite side, this circular was intended to be folded for insertion in an envelope.

# Are You Another Frank Barclay?

FRIDAY afternoon . . . chimes across the way announce 5 o'clock as the ink is drying on the last signature. After endless delays and rearrangement of plans in making the financing program a reality. His clients, relaxing, prepared to leave. This was indeed, a successful climax for all but Frank.

Before him lay the most important step of all . . . temporary securities must be printed immediately. Each day's delay means great financial loss.



"No, Mr. Barclay," said his secretary, in response to an inquiry, "They told me that nothing could be done until tomorrow morning." Jim Werner stepped up. His advice was highly respected when he chose to give it. "Call Herman Schreiner Jr. or A. Charles Levine of the LA SALLE BANKNOTE COMPANY and you will get immediate service."

To make a long story short, Frank Barclay put his "O.K." on the PROOFS at 9:30 that evening, the certificates were delivered the following morning, signed by the officers over the week end, and were in the hands of the Transfer Agent early Monday morning for distribution.

Many executives have been in the same predicament as Frank Barclay, but without the benefit of a Jim Werner's advice. You, yourself, may at some time face the same emergency.

We solicit your business for securities of every nature and description, including those required to be engraved according to Stock Exchange requirements.

Our offices and plant, located in the heart of the financial district, are equipped to render accurate and speedy service in the production of type printed securities. Our Corporate Supply Department uses steel engraved borders exclusively, even in the combination outfit (for the small, closely held corporation).

The LA SALLE BANKNOTE COMPANY is as close to you as your telephone or telegraph signal box. Remember our DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE!

## LA SALLE BANKNOTE COMPANY

Telephone CENTral 1421



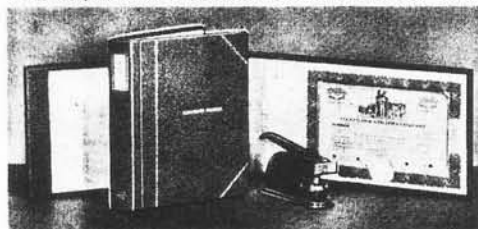
## Our Complete Banknote AND Corporate Supply Service

LA SALLE BANKNOTE COMPANY'S unique service was designed to lighten the labors and assist the busy Attorney, Banker and Corporation Executive who is confronted with the problem of obtaining, in proper form,

STOCK CERTIFICATES  
SHORT TERM NOTES  
INTERIM RECEIPTS  
BONDS  
WARRANTS  
CHECKS

and sundry other documents, for Municipal, Private or Public Corporations, or for issues of securities to be listed on the principal Stock Exchanges.

In addition our CORPORATE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT has devised for the very small closely held corporation a distinctive combination of seal,



record book and stock certificates, printed on steel engraved border designs which are never sold in blank.

This combination should not be confused with the lithographed stock certificate borders (sold in blank and easily duplicated) furnished by stationers and corporation supply houses.

**For A Surprisingly Low Price  
See Enclosed Circular**

ONLY  
BANKNOTE TYPE PLANT  
IN THE LOOP

**LA SALLE  
BANKNOTE COMPANY**

216 WEST JACKSON BLVD.  
CHICAGO

PRINTERS = ENGRAVERS  
OF SECURITIES  
AND  
CORPORATE SUPPLIES

WE FURNISH SECURITIES  
ACCEPTABLE FOR LISTING ON  
ALL STOCK EXCHANGES

LA SALLE BANKNOTE COMPANY, CHICAGO

**GUARANTEE**

*We hereby unconditionally guarantee accuracy, character and quality of workmanship, prompt and punctual delivery of any and all orders entrusted to us. Furthermore, adequate protection is assured during the execution of these orders, and all work is done by skilled artisans under our personal supervision.*

*La Salle Banknote Company*

# ABOUT TEXAS MOSTLY



## DENTON COUNTY DRAFT SCRIPT

by FRANK CLARK

OVER 90 counties in Texas issued scrip during the Civil War. These were usually receivable for all county dues or payable in Confederate paper. There are several variations on the payable theme depending upon which county issued the scrip. Most of the scrip is dated during the years 1862 or 1863. The names of the printers of most of these scrip notes is not present on the notes themselves, but we know that many of them were produced by a newspaper office in

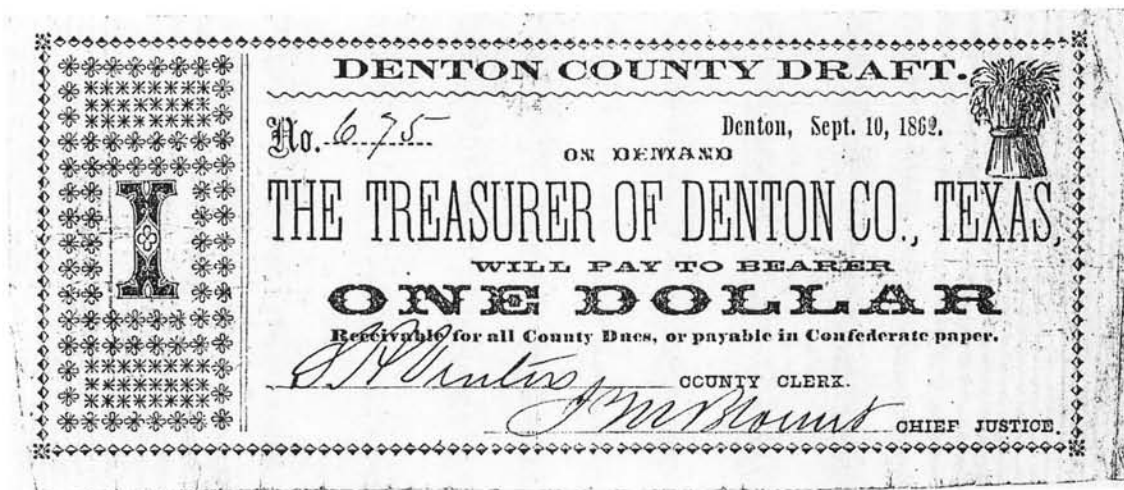
the community. Some of the scrip has been printed on the back of fiscal paper. This class of scrip can be described as "very rare" for most, if not all, Texas counties that issued it.

Denton County issued scrip in 50 cents, \$1, \$2 and \$3 denominations. The 50 cents and \$2 denominations are not listed in any reference books, but they are known to exist in a private collection.

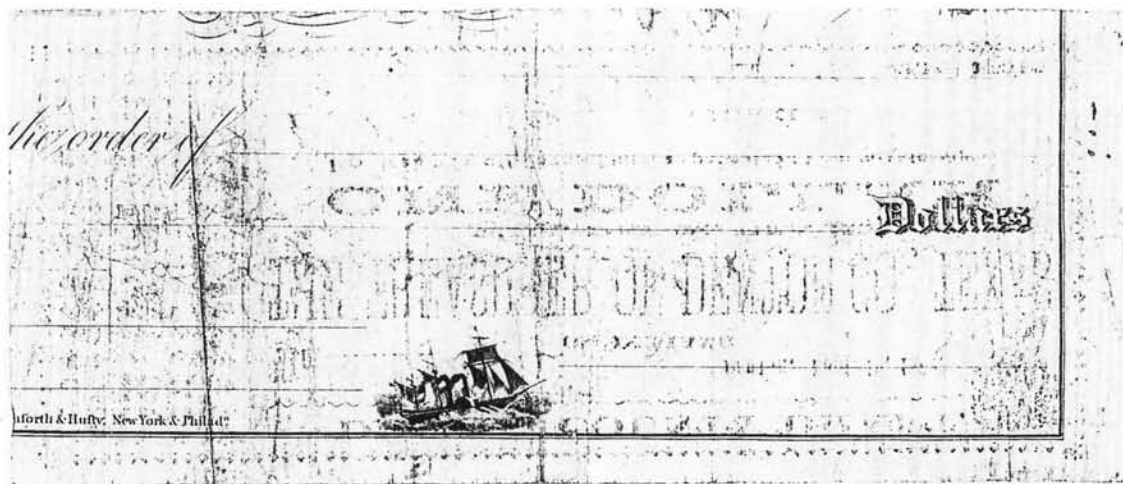
After many years of searching, I was able to locate a \$1 Denton County Draft with very strong signatures, which is illustrated in this article. The signatures are those of S.A. Venters as County Clerk, and J.M. Blount as Chief Justice.

S.A. Venters was born on June 27, 1822 and was one of the founders of Denton County. He arrived in the area in the mid-1840s. Denton became a county in 1846. Venters was elected to the position of County Clerk in 1848 and served many terms. In 1851 he was appointed postmaster at New Alton, then the county seat. In 1874 he was elected to the State Legislature to represent Denton County. He was also a member of the I.O.O.F. Lodge. Venters was much admired by those who knew him; he died in Denton on March 12, 1881.

J.M. Blount settled in the town of Denton in 1857. He had moved from Mississippi when he was 34 years old. He assisted in the laying out of the town of Denton as soon as he arrived. Soon thereafter the county seat was moved from Alton to



Face of the Denton County Draft, showing signatures of S.A. Venters and J.M. Blount.



Back of the scrip note, showing unused check stock with a vignette along with a portion of the Danforth & Hufty imprint.

Denton. Blount was one of Denton's first businessmen, and engaged in the sale of goods for many years. He was elected to the post of county judge (Chief Justice) and served several terms. He was elected to the Texas Senate in 1866. Blount and the rest of Governor Throckmorton's administration was removed by the Federal Government due to the policies of Reconstruction. Blount was later elected to several other city and county offices. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Baptist Church. He did much to build and improve the city and county of Denton, and was recognized as one of the county's outstanding citizens. His wife, Sofia, died in 1869; Blount died on February 22, 1889.

The reference books I consulted do not refer to the backs of the Denton County Draft. When I obtained my example, I was delighted to find that it was printed on unused check stock originally printed by Danforth & Hufty of New York and Philadelphia. Their imprint is on the back of the scrip as part of the check design. Danforth & Hufty operated from 1847 to 1850, when it became involved in several mergers which culminated in the establishment of the American Bank Note Company in 1858.

The face of the scrip was printed in such a manner that produced an "inverted back." As can be seen in the illustration,

the check stock contained a vignette of a steam ship with full sails churning through rough waters. To me, the presence of this contemporary vignette, and the fact that the scrip was printed on an unused check adds greatly to the history of this rare piece.

I was very happy to obtain an example of Denton County scrip, and enjoyed researching the history behind its issuance. Even though ownership of it and my research has enlightened me in several aspects, there remain many unanswered questions about these financial instruments.

## REFERENCES

- Bates, Ed. F. (1976). *History and Reminiscences of Denton County*. Denton: Terrill Wheeler Printing, Inc.  
 Bieciuk, H. and H.G. Corbin (1961). *Texas Confederate County Notes and Private Scrip*.  
 Bridges, C.A. (1978). *History of Denton, Texas*. Waco: Texian Press.  
 Griffiths, William H. (1959). *The Story of the American Bank Note Company*.  
 Medlar, Bob (1968). *Texas Obsolete Notes and Scrip*. Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.

**New Address for Editor**  
**P.O. Box 31144, Cincinnati, OH 45231**



## EARLY AMERICAN NUMISMATICS

\*619-273-3566

## COLONIAL & CONTINENTAL CURRENCY

### SPECIALIZING IN:

- ☐ Colonial Coins
- ☐ Colonial Currency
- ☐ Rare & Choice Type Coins
- ☐ Pre-1800 Fiscal Paper
- ☐ Encased Postage Stamps

### SERVICES:

- ☐ Portfolio Development
- ☐ Major Show Coverage
- ☐ Auction Attendance

**We maintain the  
LARGEST**

**ACTIVE INVENTORY  
IN THE WORLD!**

**SEND US YOUR  
WANT LISTS.  
FREE PRICE  
LISTS AVAILABLE.**

☐ **EARLY AMERICAN NUMISMATICS** ☐

c/o Dana Linett

☐ P.O. Box 2442 ☐ LaJolla, CA 92038 ☐  
 619-273-3566

Members: Life ANA, CSNA-EAC, SPMC, FUN, ANACS



# A Facsimile \$50 Confederate Note

by FORREST W. DANIEL

UNITED States District Judge (for North Dakota) Charles F. Amidon seriously studied the federal laws relating to the possession and uttering of Confederate notes and rendered an opinion that it was not a violation of Section 5430 of the Revised Statutes to do so. The opinion came in response to a motion to quash an indictment charging M.L. Barrett with possession of a facsimile of a \$50 Confederate note and intention to "defraud divers and sundry persons." The indictment did not name the recipient of the bill. Judge Amidon said the case came within state jurisdiction and could be prosecuted as a common-law cheat.

Federal court records contain only the indictments, arrest warrant, bond, motions to quash and the opinion. Other details come from scattered newspaper items that suggest the charge arose only from fortuitous chance and that it was connected with an unrelated horse-stealing case. Hopefully this reconstruction is near the facts.

Early in May 1901 Deputy U.S. Marshal N. Davis went to the Standing Rock Indian Reservation to serve horse-theft warrants on several offenders. While there he learned that a white man on the reservation had bought a horse from Frank Blackhawk, giving him in payment a \$50 Confederate bill. A secret service man was sent to the reservation to work up the case. A newspaper said there was a question of whether Confederate money was counterfeit.

At the opening of the May term of court in Fargo, Marshal Davis went to Standing Rock and returned with the six Indians charged with stealing at least sixty horses from eight people. He also carried a warrant for the arrest of M.L. Barrett "for having committed the crime of passing counterfeit money"; Barrett returned to Fargo with the marshal and the others. Brought for trial were George Shot at Close, Albert Walker, David Red Stone, Charley Thompson, Richard Double Rider and "the notorious arch-conspirator and all-around bad man, Frank Blackhawk," who was heavily shackled.<sup>1</sup> Arraigned separately, Shot at Close, Thompson and Double Rider pleaded guilty; Red Stone and Walker pleaded guilty in part (that they didn't steal all the horses charged to them) and Blackhawk boldly answered "not guilty." The judge appointed attorneys for the defendants.

Frank Blackhawk was charged with stealing a horse from Adolph Wise, an Indian of the Standing Rock Indian Agency. The stolen horse was alleged to be one the prisoner lost in a horse race wager. The prosecution's evidence was said to be "rather conflicting." A witness against Blackhawk was Red Tomahawk,<sup>2</sup> and his testimony seemed to bode ill for Blackhawk. Red Tomahawk was "very aristocratic in his bearing and possesses ample intelligence and quick perception to maintain such a bearing." In spite of the evidence, it was proved that the horse alleged to have been stolen by Blackhawk was the personal property of "Mrs Adolph Wise," not of her husband as stated in the indictment. Judge Amidon directed a verdict of not guilty because of the error.

The others received various sentences: Double Rider and Walker, four months in Morton County jail at Mandan; Thompson and Red Stone, principals in the business, six months in Morton County jail; Shot at Close was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary and a fine of \$1. Judge Amidon said the four were sentenced under a statute enacted in 1790; Shot at Close was also charged with concealing stolen property and that came under an 1825 law that required a minimum sentence.

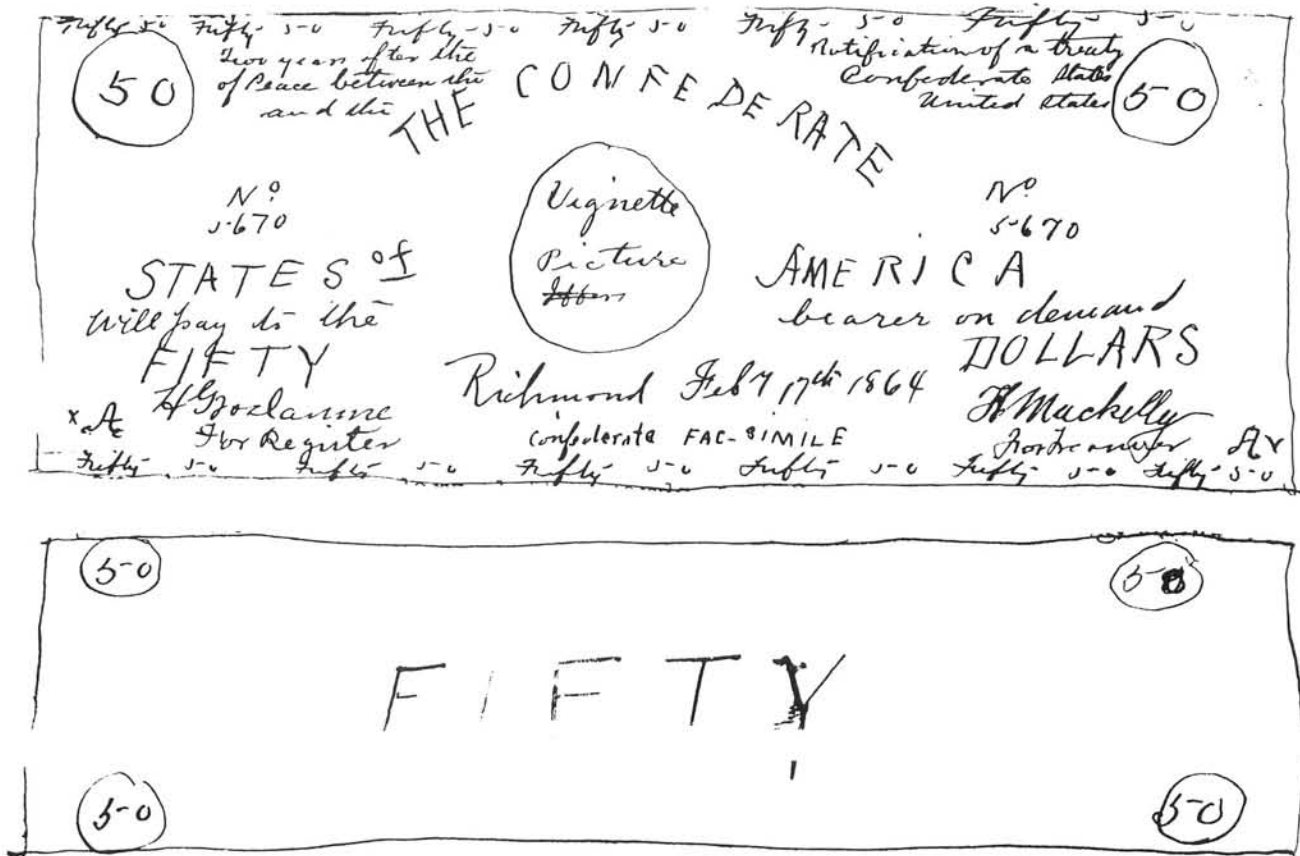
While the other trials were being held, the grand jury heard evidence that on December 30, 1899, M.L. Barrett, in Billings County, North Dakota, had in his possession and custody without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury a certain obligation and security engraved and printed after the similitude of an obligation issued under the authority of the United States. The item was a so-called Confederate \$50 bill, which Barrett knew was not a lawful and genuine obligation of the United States, and that he intended to sell, pledge, utter and pass the same, thereby to defraud. And that he did unlawfully, knowingly, feloniously and falsely utter, publish and pass the so-called Confederate \$50 bill on Blackhawk, according to the indictment. Witnesses examined were Blackhawk, Mrs. Blackhawk, Paul Brave and Indian Agent George H. Bingenheimer. A motion to quash the indictment was filed and the case was held over until the following year.

According to a news story, on June 2, 1901 M.L. Barrett was arrested at Glendive, Montana, for passing a Confederate \$50 bill "on an Indian at Yule, N.D., during December, 1899, for a five dollar bill in a horse trade." Secret Service Agent Lawrence and Deputy U.S. Marshal Wall took their prisoner to Helena to have the case transferred to North Dakota for the July term of court.

Barrett faced a second grand jury and, apparently, some very inventive testimony. He was charged with having in his custody and control "without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury . . . or from any other proper officer," an obligation or security engraved and printed in similitude of an obligation of the United States. That document was "a so-called facsimile of a Confederate bill of the denomination of fifty dollars . . ." He was also charged with knowing the bill was not a lawful and genuine obligation of the United States.

The government's contention before the grand jury held that the facsimile of the \$50 Confederate bill which was central to the case had enough likeness to genuine obligations of the United States to be "calculated to deceive an honest, sensible and unsuspecting man, of ordinary care and observation, dealing with a supposed honest man, . . ." and that the question should be decided by a jury.

Barrett's attorney immediately filed a motion to quash the indictment, stating the indictment failed to state facts sufficient to constitute a crime or offense under Section 5330 of the Revised Code; did not show that Barrett ever had in his possession any document engraved or printed in similitude of any



Sketch of the facsimile Confederate \$50 note as it appeared in the indictment charging M.L. Barrett with possession of an unlawful obligation. (Courtesy, National Archives.)



Frank Blackhawk: Accused murderer and horse thief; and green goods victim. (Courtesy, State Historical Society of North Dakota.)

obligation issued under the authority of the United States; that the instrument was in no manner an obligation or security of the United States nor did it purport to be one. The motion also called attention to the fact that the indictment failed to disclose which of several obligations of the United States the item in question was an imitation. Bond was set at \$250, for Barrett to appear at the October term of court.

Judge Amidon said authorities on the subject were not harmonious and the case called for careful consideration. The several statutes relating to counterfeiting of notes in the charter of the second Bank of the United States, the treasury note acts of 1837 and 1857, the greenback acts of 1862 and 1864 as they developed into Section 5430 of the Revised Statutes were cited. He discussed various phrases used in the indictment and the law: "in similitude of," "pass, utter, publish or sell," and "with intent to use." The U.S. Treasury Department informed him that approximately one hundred monetary instruments of various designs had been issued by the United States.

To qualify under Section 5430, the judge said, the instrument in its inception must have been engraved and printed to simulate a security document issued by the United States. "Something more than general appearance or adaptability to deceive is required;" the general likeness which one form of paper money bears to another is not sufficient. The facsimile Confederate failed that test, therefore the indictment charged no offense against federal statutes and the motion to quash was granted.

(Continued on page 238)

# McKinney, Williams & Company

by JOHN ROWE

No 11.

New Orleans 24<sup>th</sup> Feby 1836.

\$ 5000

Twelve months after date, the Government of Texas promises to pay the bearer hereof at the Bank of Orleans in New Orleans —  
Five Thousand dollars.

with Interest thereon at the rate of Eight per cent per annum, for value received: — Interest to be paid semi-annually at the said Bank of Orleans, agreeably to an Ordinance and Decree passed by the General Council of the Provisional Government of Texas on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of January 1836, and pursuant to a Commission or appointment issued by Henry Smith, Governor of Texas, on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of January 1836, to Thomas F. McKinney and Samuel M. Williams trading at Velasco, under the firm of McKinney & Williams: — and for the faithful payment of this Bond and the Interest which may accrue thereon, the Public Faith is hereby solemnly pledged, as authorized by said Ordinance and said Commission.

This Bond to be received by the Government of Texas after six months at par value in payment of any debts due Texas on lands or other revenues.

Witnesses

*W. L. Tatham*  
*W. L. Tatham*

McKinney & Williams Agents  
By Thomas F. McKinney



The following is based on an exhibit that Mr. Rowe showed at the Memphis International Paper Money Show in 1995.

**M**CKINNEY, Williams and Company was founded by Thomas F. McKinney and Samuel M. Williams in 1834 at Quintana and moved to Galveston in 1838. The largest commission-merchant firm in early Texas, it controlled much of the cotton trade at Houston and Galveston and dealt extensively in land, banking, and industrial and town promotion. The firm aided the government of Texas during the revolution by issuing notes to circulate as money. Although neither McKinney nor Williams was wealthy in his own right, each had good credit and wealthy connections in the United States. On their private credit they were able to advance to the Republic of Texas more than \$150,000.

At one time McKinney, Williams and Company owned more than one-fifth of the city of Galveston. The firm was one of the first to open internal navigation in the Republic, and before the revolution their steamers, the *Laura* and the *Yellow Stone*,



The portrait of Samuel May Williams hangs in the Williams house in Galveston. (Courtesy, Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas)



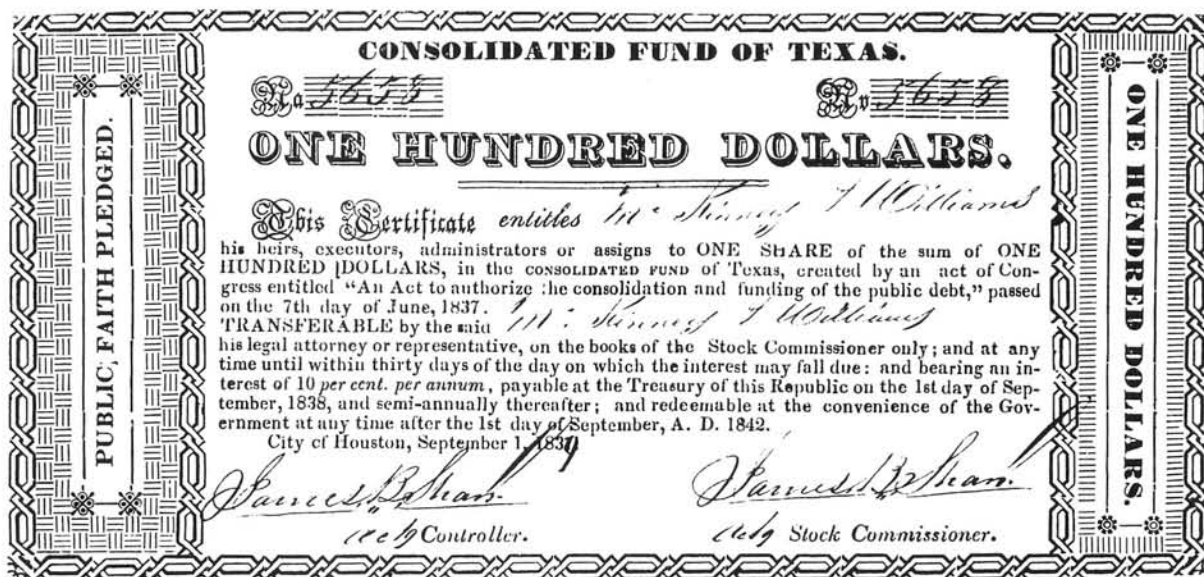
This sheet of three notes is considered to be unique. It was prepared by the same companies that were credited on the sheet of four notes.



This unique sheet was printed by Danforth, Underwood & Co. (1839-1843), which succeeded Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty (1837-1839). The engraving was probably done by C.C. Wright and Samuel Stiles.



This is the only issued 25-cent note to be recorded for this issue.



This consolidated fund of Texas certificate was issued to McKinney & Williams; this certificate represented one share. It was authorized by the Act of June 7, 1837. It bore annual interest at 10%, and was redeemable "at the convenience of the Government" at any time after September 1, 1842.

were in operation on the Brazos, Colorado and Trinity Rivers and Buffalo Bayou. The *Lafitte* was added to the fleet in 1835. During the revolution the provisional government used the vessels for conveying troops and supplies.

In 1837, at Quintana, the firm began to exercise banking functions. The Texas Congress on February 3, 1841 authorized the firm to issue its notes for circulation as money, and the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, finally organized in 1847, was the first legal bank established in Texas. In addition to its other projects, the company owned the Tremont House at Houston in 1840.

McKinney, Williams and Company continued as a partnership business until Williams' death in 1858, although all active partnership business ceased about 1853, when McKinney moved to Travis County and settled about six miles from Austin.

#### DANIEL (Continued from page 234)

Given the small amount involved (\$5 according to a newspaper) and the character and luck of Frank Blackhawk, it is unlikely any prosecution of a case in his defense was made in

state court. At least there is no record of State of North Dakota vs. M.L. Barrett in the Billings County clerk of the district court's office.

#### NOTES:

1. Blackhawk was implicated in the murder of the Spicer family in Emmons County in 1897. He was in jail in Bismarck awaiting trial when three others involved were taken from the jail in Williamsport and lynched; and without the prime witnesses there was no chance of conviction so Blackhawk was released.
2. Red Tomahawk's silhouette profile is the symbol on North Dakota highway markers.

#### SOURCES:

United States vs. M.L. Barrett, United States District Court, North Dakota, Case No. 1365, Docket C.  
 United States vs. M.L. Barrett, United States District Court, North Dakota, Case No. 1497, Docket C.  
 111 Federal Reporter (N.D. Judge Amidon), 369.  
 Newspapers: *Fargo* (ND) *Forum*, *The Mandan* (ND) *Pioneer*, *Jamestown* (ND) *Weekly Alert*, *St. Paul* (MN) *Pioneer Press*.



## The Scripophily Corner

# COLLECTING CONTEMPORARY CERTIFICATES

by PIERRE BONNEAU

**A**s we near the end of the twentieth century, there is no doubt that the "information age" has irrevocably transformed the process by which securities are traded on Stock Exchanges worldwide. Not so long ago, certificates were still considered the most reliable proof of stock ownership and transactions could not be completed without them. However, the continuing advances of computer technology within the trading environment has reduced the need for paper holdings, replacing them with the more efficient automated transaction records. Time is of the essence... within the next two years financial experts predict that the U.S. markets will adopt a "T-plus-one" rule, reducing time to settle a transaction to only one day.

As a result, it is becoming increasingly cumbersome (and expensive!) to have stock certificates issued and delivered. Brokerage houses will discourage you from taking possession of your own certificates, some asking as much as \$30 per document for their mere issuance! Nevertheless, there are still corporations that issue splendid engraved documents, many of which are already considered "collector" material.

Based on our experience as well as opinions from dealers and hobbyists with a special interest in contemporary

certificates, we have compiled our own "Top 10" list of contemporary certificates available on the stock market today. The first six items were selected for their unusual and colorful designs, while the intricate vignettes of the other four definitely stood out. Don't hesitate to let me know if you have seen other certificates which should have been mentioned.

Pierre Bonneau is the Marketing Director for Stock Search International, Inc. If interested in learning more about Scripophily, you can also join the growing ranks of the "Old Certificates Collectors Club."

### TOP 10 LIST

1. The Walt Disney Company
2. Mattel, Inc.
3. Orbital Science Corporation
4. Eastman Kodak Company
5. Value Health, Inc.
6. Pixar
7. Quaker State Corporation
8. Callaway Golf Company
9. Mauna Loa Macadamia Partners, L.P.
10. Chrysler Corporation



Welcome  
to the world of  
*Scripophily!*

Get involved today...

- Transaction certificates are being phased out
- Interest in antique stocks & bonds is growing rapidly
- The current selection is exciting & prices are still low!

Order our **FREE** illustrated  
catalog and see for yourself!

**CALL NOW! 1-800-537-4523**

**STOCK SEARCH INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

Established dealer in collectible stocks & bonds

10855 N. Glen Abbey Dr. • Tucson, AZ 85737

Phone: (800) 537-4523 • Fax: (520) 544-9395

<http://152.163.199.22/stocksrch/home.html>

E-Mail: [ssscripo@aol.com](mailto:ssscripo@aol.com)



# OF BLACKSMITHS & UNDERTAKERS

by BOB SCHMIDT

**A**s a collector of tradename national bank notes, I learned quickly that there were no national banks of issue in my home area of East Central Missouri. There are, however, many billheads of blacksmiths, wagon-makers, mining companies, millers, etc. and I've chosen to collect this material as a companion to my nationals. Researching some of these trades has provided some remarkable insights of the 19th century rural midwest.

As an example, in St. Francois County, Missouri in the 1880s, a family may have gone to a blacksmith or wagon-maker to make funeral arrangements. Kollmeyer and Neidert or Lang

and Bro. of Farmington, Missouri was the choice of many as these two billheads show. Imagine, if you can, looking at their line of coffins amid the noise of horses being shod or a wagon box being repaired.

Kollmeyer and Neidert were also undertakers. Research shows that Adam Neidert later opened a funeral home, abandoning the wagon-maker's trade. "Established in 1881" reads his advertisement in a 1940 farm directory. Lang and Bro. later became Lang Lumber Co. "Quality materials since 1865" they boasted in the local directories. There is no mention that they ever built coffins.

HENRY KOLLMYER ADAM NEIDERT.		Farmington, Mo., Nov. 21 <sup>st</sup> 1887	
Mr. Edward Coats			
To <b>KOLLMYER &amp; NEIDERT, Dr.</b>			
Blacksmiths, Carriage & Wagon-Makers & Undertakers,			
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of PLOWS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			
REPAIRING AND HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY.			
DEALERS IN COFFINS.		Agents for Osborne Binder and Mower.	
If not Paid in 10 days after presentation, interest will be charged.			
Nov. 20	to 1 walnut Coffin	35 <sup>00</sup>	

Henry Kollmeyer was a native of Germany and opened this business in 1879. His brother-in-law, Adam Neidert, joined him in 1881.

REINHARDT LANG. } THOMAS LANG. }		Farmington, Missouri, Oct 14 <sup>th</sup> 1889	
Mr. Mrs. S. M. Wallin Deceased			
To <b>LANG &amp; BRO., Dr.</b>			
Manufacturers of			
Wagons, Carriages, Plows and Lumber,			
AND DEALERS IN			
1889 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND BUILDING MATERIAL,			
Printed by Chas. E. Barnhill, Farmington, Missouri			
Sept 17	To 1 Coffin & Case	25 <sup>00</sup>	
" "	" 1 Prose	6 <sup>00</sup>	
Larry & Bro		31 <sup>00</sup>	

Reinhardt and Thomas Lang came to the U.S. in 1852. Their firm opened in 1865 and employed 15 to 25 men.

## Sources

St. Francois County, Missouri Historical Society  
Goodspeeds History of Southeast Missouri 1888  
St. Francois County, Missouri Farm Directory—1940

# The



## Starts Here A Primer for Collectors

by GENE HESSLER

**A**s a child in the 1940s it was still common to receive a silver dollar as a birthday or Christmas gift. It never occurred to me that I might someday meet the lady who was the model for *Liberty* on those shiny cartwheels that I received.

While I was living and working as a musician in New York in 1970 an acquaintance introduced me to Theresa De Francisci, the model for the Peace Dollar; her husband, Anthony De Francisci designed this popular coin. This lovely lady and I became friends. The following year would be the 50th anniversary of the issuance of the Peace Dollar. I asked Theresa if she would allow me to interview her with a photographer present for an article that would pay tribute to her, her husband and the coin. That story appeared in the September 22, 1971 issue of *Coin World*.

Mrs. De Francisci is the only coin model I ever met. However, in the late 1980s I corresponded with another model; this time the female likeness was used on a piece of paper money.

A PBS documentary that covered the life of conductor Arturo Toscanini included interviews with instrumentalists and singers who had worked with the legendary maestro. A few of those interviewed were older friends of mine with whom I had performed later. Toscanini died in 1957.

I became excited when I saw the name Jarmila Novotná superimposed on the screen as an attractive retired opera singer spoke about the conductor. As a young girl in her native Czechoslovakia, Miss Novotná was asked by designer Max Svabinsky to be the model for the image of *Liberty* on the 100 korun note P(ick) 24; this note circulated from 1932 to 1944. With an overprint it circulated in Slovakia from 1939 to 1941.



An autographed portrait would make a meaningful companion to the two notes just mentioned. So, I wrote letters to the New York station, where the program originated and to the producer. Eventually I was put in contact with the person who arranged the interviews, who sent the address of Madame Novotná to me. One week after I wrote with my request, I received an autographed portrait taken in 1925, when this respected singer made her debut as Merenka in *The Bartered Bride*, composed by her Czech compatriot Bedrich Smetana. Madame Novotná, who was born in Prague on September 23, 1907, made her American debut as Cio-cio-san in *Madame Butterfly* in San Francisco in 1939.

In early 1993 I heard a National Public Radio interview with Jarmila Novotná. As she responded to questions she laughed a lot, her voice resonating with the bell-like quality that identifies a diva of her stature.

I feel extremely fortunate as a collector, and as a musician, to have signed photographs of Theresa De Francisci and Jarmila Novotná.

About ten years ago I met another model whose likeness appears with four other figures on the back of the 1914 \$100 Federal Reserve note. However, the tale of that encounter must wait for another time.

(Copyright story reprinted by permission from *Coin World*<FT91>, December 18, 1994.)





# \$10 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE FARMING SCENE IDENTIFIED

by MARK HOTZ



**B**y pure chance, I am able to provide to the SPMC readership the identity of the farm scene on the back of the \$10 1914 Federal Reserve notes (F892-951 & H618-619) and the 1915 & 1918 \$10 Federal Reserve Bank notes (F810-821 & H620).

Recently a dealer in York, Pennsylvania, showed me a familiar \$10 1914 Federal Reserve note, and, playing on my role as co-instructor of the U.S. Paper Money course at the A.N.A. Summer Seminars, added that he knew something about it that I did not. Never wanting to miss an opportunity to play along, I added dryly, "I doubt it." Not only was I pleasantly wrong, but I gleaned the rare information I give to you now.

Turning to the back of the note, and pointing to the familiar farming scene on the left side, he noted, "This vignette . . . why it's a farm just down the road." He then produced a large, but yellowed photograph of that same scene, accompanied by a tattered and similarly yellowed newspaper article, undated and unidentified as to newspaper, but circa 1920. The article carried a photo of that same scene on the back of the \$10 note. It read as follows:

## COUNTY FARM SCENE ON 10-DOLLAR NOTE

### Federal Reserve Bill Shows Harvesting on Philip A. Small Acres Original in Washington

The fact that a reproduction of a landscape view, photographed in York county, adorns a ten-dollar federal reserve note is, no doubt, known to few if any of the citizens of York and York County—even the favored few who are accustomed to handled [sic] bills of the denomination promiscuously. Such is the case, however. The discovery was made recently by Frank G. Ashbrook, a former York boy, who is employed in the biographical survey department in Washington.

Ashbrook, during a recent visit to the office of J.H. Stevenson who has charge of a collection of photographs taken by photographers for the Department of Agriculture,

noticed a beautiful hand-colored landscape photograph about the official's desk. Ashbrook, impressed with the familiarity of the view, made a closer inspection and ascertained that the photograph had been taken on the farm of Mrs. Philip Small, in Manchester Township.

Upon being informed that Ashbrook had on several occasions visited the Small farm, Stevenson inquired as to whether Ashbrook knew that the view had been reproduced upon a ten-dollar bill issued during the first year of the World War. He then stated that the view had been taken July 9, 1907, by a photographer from the office of farm management, Washington. The photograph is a harvest scene and shows a binder on the Small farm in operation. When the new money issue was authorized this view was selected to be placed upon the federal reserve note.

Since the photographing of United States currency is prohibited by law, it is not possible to print a picture of the bill. The accompanying cut, however, is a reproduction of the original photograph from which the engraving was made.

Frank B. Ashbrook, who was graduated from the local high school in 1910 and from Pennsylvania State College in 1914, is a son of Mrs. Sarah R. Ashbrook, 158 Lafayette Street. During the past several years he has been employed in various capacities to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Manchester Township is located in southern York County, Pennsylvania, along the border with Maryland. As the other scene which adorns the back of the \$10 1914 note has been previously identified as Industry, a mill scene, in Joliet, Illinois, the identification of the farm scene as the Small farm in Manchester Township, York County, Pennsylvania completes the identification of the vignettes on this note. Who says you can't find a needle in a haystack?

My thanks to Robert Faust of Faust's Coins in York for bringing this to my attention.

# Roses at the BEP

by GENE HESSLER

**B**IOGRAPHICAL information about engravers is often difficult to find, especially letter and script engravers, who did not receive the accolades that most often went to portrait and vignette engravers. The few words that follow will add a little to what is known about three letter engravers named Rose. Notwithstanding, you will see for the first time the art work that accompanied the application that was submitted by George U. Rose, Jr. to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) on 18 June 1883.

Mr. Rose began his apprenticeship on 5 July 1883, and was named an engraver on 1 April 1886. During his time at the BEP Mr. Rose contributed to the lettering on the following bank notes:

## Silver Certificates

\$1 Series 1896  
\$5 Series 1899  
\$20 Series 1891  
\$100 Series 1891  
\$1,000 Series 1891

## Treasury (coin) Notes

\$1 Series 1890  
\$2 Series 1890  
\$10 Series 1891  
\$50 Series 1891  
\$100 Series 1890  
\$1,000 Series 1890 & 1891

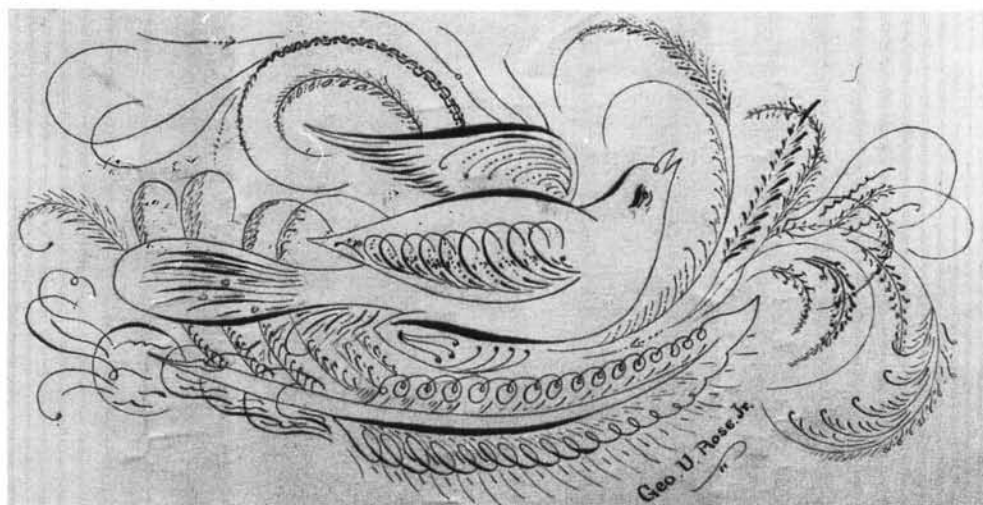
## Gold Certificates

\$10 Series 1907 & 1922  
\$1,000 Series 1907 & 1922



"Samples of drawing by Geo. U. Rose, Jr., May 10, 1883" is seen above this example of lettering that was submitted to the BEP.

Edwin G. Rose, also a letter engraver, is the son of George U. Rose, Sr., and therefore is probably the brother of George U. Rose, Jr. Edwin G. Rose was born in Washington, DC on 6



This ornate drawing of a bird, submitted with Rose's application, was modeled after another bird that was placed on a piece of Gem City Business College currency. D. Musselman is identified as the "penman" on the \$1000 note dated September 1, 1875 that was used at this Quincy, Illinois school. This college currency is illustrated on p. 72 in *College Currency* by H. and M. Schingoethe, ed. by N. Shafer, published by BNR Press.

George U. Rose, Jr. was born in Washington, DC in 1865; he retired from the BEP on 31 March 1922. I believe him to be the son of George U. Rose Sr., who was born in New York City in 1843 and served as Assistant Bureau Chief in 1884.

During his years as an engraver the senior George U. Rose contributed to the lettering on the following silver certificates: the \$2 notes Series of 1899, and the \$20 notes Series 1886 and 1891.

February 1871. He began his apprenticeship at the BEP on 1 July 1891. This engraver was employed at the BEP intermittently between 1892, when he was named an engraver, and 1924. During his time at the BEP he worked with George U. Rose, Jr. on the backs of the \$10 treasury (coin) notes, Series of 1890.

There will be more about some lesser-known engravers in these pages in the future. ■

# The GRANGE NATIONAL BANKS OF PENNSYLVANIA

---

by BOB COCHRAN

---

**T**HERE are many facets of paper money that can catch and hold the interest of collectors; among my favorites are notes that bear the unusual and topical names that were chosen by banks throughout the United States. I wrote several years ago about the group of National Banks that were chartered and operated by labor unions. The largest of these was the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-Operative National Bank of Cleveland", probably best-known to paper money collectors because its title was the longest used on large-size national currency; other of the union-operated banks used simpler titles, including "Labor National Bank", "Brotherhood National Bank", etc.

## The "Patrons of Husbandry"

Another group of national banks that has always interested me are the several "Grange" titles from Pennsylvania. The word "grange" is defined by Webster as "a farm with its dwelling house, barns, etc.", and specifically as "the Patrons of Husbandry, an association of farmers organized in the U.S. in 1867 for mutual welfare and advancement." Just like labor, farmers organized to provide better opportunities for themselves. Much of Pennsylvania is farmland, so it is no surprise that the Pennsylvania State Grange was a large and successful organization. As will be seen later, there were local Chapters throughout the state.

## The First Banks Chartered by the Pennsylvania State Grange

About three years ago I visited the National Archives in Washington, and looked through the records of some of these banks in the files of the Comptroller of the Currency. These files contain the various correspondence of the banks and the Comptroller's office, as well as the forms and documents that were furnished to the Comptroller when the banks were organized. These files provided the answer as to why and how these banks were organized, and why they utilized (in most cases) the word "Grange" in their title. These banks were all organized by the Pennsylvania State Grange.

The first record is found in the files of the Grange National Bank of Tioga, Pennsylvania. A letter dated December 18, 1905 reads as follows:

Dear Sir:—

I beg to hand you herewith an application for the organization of a National Bank to be established in the town of Tioga, Tioga County, Pa.

This is the first of a series of Banks to be located under the auspices of, and supported by the Grange of Pennsylvania. The Stock of this Bank will be distributed so widely as to insure its success.

The town of Tioga is a prosperous Country Town. It has twelve stores, five churches, a large Tannery, a Planing Mill, etc. The population is about 650 with a large surrounding territory to draw from. The total Grange membership in the County of Tioga is 5,000 members. They will be educated to patronize this Bank. There are thirty-eight separate Grange organizations in the County. Every Treasurer will deposit his account in this Bank.

The business men of the Town of Tioga have all subscribed to the Stock and pledged their support to the institution. So there is no question but what all conditions are exceedingly favorable for a successful Banking Institution of this small capitalization.

My personal interest in the matter is due to the fact that I am a member of the State Grange and actively identified with its management.

Should you desire any further detailed information, will be pleased to give you any information I can.

Kindly give the matter your early attention, and oblige.

The letter was signed by John G. McHenry, of Benton, Pennsylvania. It was accompanied by an application to organize a national bank with the title "The Grangers First National Bank of Tioga." The signatures of the applicants included that of John G. McHenry, who listed himself as a "Mfg+Banker," and stated his financial strength was \$500,000. Another applicant was W.F. Hill, who listed himself as a farmer and Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. The "small capitalization" that Mr. McHenry referred to was \$25,000.

The application was approved on December 20, 1905, and charter number 8092 was assigned to "The Grangers First National Bank of Tioga, Pennsylvania." But an announcement from the Treasury Department, dated February 15, 1906, which ran in *The Tioga Argus*, indicates that the word "Grangers" was shortened to "Grange," and the word "First" was deleted from the bank's title:

WHEREAS by satisfying evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Grange National Bank of Tioga," in the Borough of Tioga, in the County of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking . . . .



### The Grange Charters More National Banks

The Pennsylvania State Grange, in the person of John McHenry, continued to organize national banks. A letter from McHenry to the Comptroller of the Currency, dated February 16, 1907, states:

I have the stock nearly all subscribed for the establishment of a Grange National Bank in Chester, Huntingdon, Potter, Susquehanna and Center Counties in Pennsylvania.

Please forward me at once five full sets of organization papers. I do not merely want the original application forms but I want a full and complete set so that I may complete the entire organization at one meeting for each place.

These banks are being organized under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Grange. We have already established three as follows:

The Grange National Bank of Tioga, Tioga, Pa. [8092]  
The Grange National Bank of Patton, Patton, Pa. [8233]  
The Farmers & Traders National Bank of Clearfield, Clearfield, Pa. [8464]

Your records will doubtless show the degree of success which has attended their establishment thus far. The stock holder membership of these banks represent many of the most stable men of the counties where located and the fraternal pulling force which we have from the Grange patrons insures the paying support of these banks beyond any question of doubt. The management in every instance is perfected with the greatest care. Promoters and speculators are not permitted in a single instance to get on our Board of Directors or become stock holders.

After we have a sufficient number established we will employ an expert national bank examiner to take charge of the entire series of banks, to make regular and expert examinations in addition to the examinations from your department and we feel that the project is being safe guarded at every step.

I have been appointed by the state Grange as superintendent of this department which accounts for my personal activity in the matter. As Congressman Elect from my district I will probably be in Washington the latter part of the month and will be pleased to call on you in person, when I will be glad to receive from you any advice or suggestions you may have to offer. Kindly send the five full sets of papers as above requested and greatly oblige.

A letter to the Comptroller dated August 14, 1907, is on stationery of the Pennsylvania State Grange ("Patrons of Husbandry"), showing John G. McHenry as "Superintendent, National Banking Department."

### Some Humorous Incidents

The organization of the Grange National Bank at Patton, Pennsylvania, was delayed for a time because the National Bank Examiner assigned to investigate the organizers, W.J. Robinson, was unable to obtain any financial information about them. The Comptroller's office sent a telegram to him at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, about this subject on February 9, 1906. The message was partly in code:

Information desired F.N. Sheehan and others who desire Hank Gelding Patton pomp later.

Someone translated part of the message, by drawing an arrow to "pomp," and writing in, "will be forwarded." But who or what was "Hank Gelding"?

A telegram from Robinson to the Comptroller, dated March 8, 1906, was transmitted entirely in the strange code:

Pegasus nude amerous hansard gelding patton pollock make demon epode.

Fortunately, the message was entirely decoded before it was handed to the Comptroller, so we see that Robinson was still having problems getting his information:

Unable to ascertain standing applicants organizing national bank Patton. Will make further inquiry.

So we see that "hansard gelding" referred to "organizing a national bank". But do we have a first—did Robinson use "slang" in his first coded message by substituting "Hank Gelding" for "hansard gelding"?

Another interesting letter was sent to the Comptroller on July 18, 1907, from E.B. Dorsett. Dorsett was another officer of the Pennsylvania State Grange ("Lecturer"), and president of a bank being organized in Mansfield, Pennsylvania. It emphasizes that these people were primarily farmers, not bankers, and very inexperienced in the banking business:

I would be pleased if you would advise me as to the best method of purchasing Bonds, the best kind to buy etc. Will we be required to purchase Bonds covering the amount of our Capital Stock, or only the amount asked for in our order?

The president of the Grange National Bank of Bradford County at Troy, Pennsylvania was an E.E. Van Dyne. On November 8, 1907, he sent the following inquiry to the Comptroller:

Owing to the scarcity of currency the question has come up with our people in regards to our circulation. We have our charter and have complied with all the requirements. But our building is not ready. We purchased \$40,000 bonds for circulation and have the currency on hand. As there seems to be a difference in opinion I am writing you for information. While not open for business would the Grange National Bank, of Bradford County, Troy, Pa., have any right to sign up their circulation or any part of it and place in circulation.

Other correspondence regarding the organization of The Grange National Bank of Chester County at Downingtown, Pennsylvania provides us with a humorous exchange. National Bank Examiner Frank E. Patterson received the following reply from D. Duer Philips, cashier of The National Bank of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, in response to his request for information about one of the organizers:

Your inquiry is received. The party in question has no property. He does everything with money belonging to his wife. If she says pay, of course payment is made. If she does the other thing there is no method of collecting.

I speak from personal experience.

Our Asst. Cashier married his daughter.

Patterson's report to the Comptroller, which accompanied the letter from Philips, included the following statement: "Mr. Philips' opinion may be somewhat biased by some local & personal matter."

On January 15, 1913, the president of the Grange National Bank of Clarion County, Sligo, Pennsylvania wrote to the Comptroller informing him that the bank had voted to change its name to Sligo National Bank. The letter included an order for plates and circulation (\$10-\$10-\$10-\$20) for the new title. The president also asked the Comptroller to "kindly advise me as to what number of sheets we should ask to have printed." Interestingly, the letter was written on stationery of the First National Bank of New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. It is readily apparent that these folks felt that all they had to do was have a vote and order new notes.

The response from the Deputy Comptroller (Thomas P. Kane, very much a "no-nonsense" kind of guy) spelled out the procedure required:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 15, with inclosure [sic], relating to the contemplated change in corporate title of The Grange National Bank of Clarion County to 'The Sligo National Bank.'

Before any action can be taken in connection with the change of title, and before you are authorized to use the new title in any papers, etc., a certificate of approval must have been issued by this office and your bank advised of the taking of such action. From this statement you will understand that nothing can be done at present in regard to the printing of new circulating notes and that the present title of the bank should be used in the oaths of directors to which you refer.

On October 4, 1912, blanks to be executed and forwarded to this office were mailed to Mr. H.M. Rimer, Vice President. These included a form of resolution for adoption by the shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the stock of the bank and a resolution for adoption by the directors authorizing the assignment of the bonds to the bank under its new title. Additional blanks are inclosed [sic], and upon returning them to this office, duly executed, they should be accompanied by the Treasurer's duplicate receipt for the securities, together with an order for the engraving of a new plate and the printing of notes therefrom. In this order you should indicate the plate desired but it is not necessary for you to state the number of sheets of notes desired as that will be attended to by this office.

Your letter is written on the stationery of the First National Bank of New Bethlehem, Pa., and in this connection you are requested, in future, when corresponding with this office, to use the stationery of the bank relative to which the communication relates and thereby avoid confusion.

I was unable to determine the exact number of national banks organized by the Pennsylvania State Grange, but there were at least thirteen. This includes twelve which used "Grange" in their title, plus the Farmers & Traders National Bank of Clearfield, mentioned by Mr. McHenry. With the exception of the Grange National Bank of McKean County at Smethport, the notes of these banks are decidedly rare.

8092—Grange National Bank of Tioga. Opened in February 1906; liquidated in 1943. [Issued large- & small-size notes]

8233—Grange National Bank of Patton. Opened in May 1906; closed on September 11, 1928, and consolidated with the First National Bank of Patton. [Issued large-size notes only]

8464—Farmers & Traders National Bank of Clearfield. Opened in December 1906; liquidated in November 1912. [Issued large-size notes only]

8591—Grange National Bank of McKean County at Smethport. Opened in March 1907; title changed to Smethport National Bank in July 1944. [Issued large- and small-size notes]

8646—Grange National Bank of Chester County at Downingtown. Opened in April 1907; consolidated with Downingtown National Bank in 1932. [Issued large- and small-size notes]

8739—Grange National Bank of Potter County at Ulysses. Opened in June 1907. [Issued large- and small-size notes]

8831—Grange National Bank of Mansfield. Opened in August 1907; placed in voluntary liquidation in 1918. [Issued large-size notes only]

8845—Grange National Bank of Wyoming County at Laceyville. Opened in August 1907. According to *Moody's* this bank was still in operation in 1980. [Issued large- and small-size notes]



8849—Grange National Bank of Bradford County at Troy. Opened in August 1907; absorbed by First National Bank of Troy in 1932. [Issued large- and small-size notes]

8924—Grange National Bank of Lycoming County, Hughesville. Opened in October 1907. According to *Moody's* this bank was still in operation in 1980. [Issued large- and small-size notes]

8946—Grange National Bank of Clarion County at Sligo. Opened in November 1907; title changed to Sligo National Bank in 1913. Placed in voluntary liquidation in 1954; absorbed by First Seneca Bank and Trust Company, Oil City, 1956. [Issued large-size notes under first title, large- and small-size notes under second title]

9110—Grange National Bank of Spartansburg. Opened in April 1908; placed in voluntary liquidation on November 13, 1934. [Issued large- and small-size notes]

#### REFERENCES:

Kelly, D. (1985). *National bank notes; A guide with prices*. Second Edition. Oxford, OH: The Paper Money Institute.

Correspondence files of the Comptroller of the Currency. National Archives, Washington, DC.

*Moody's bank & finance manual*. (1980). Moody's Investors Service, Inc. New York.

*Webster's new world dictionary*. (1982). New York: Simon and Schuster.

#### NOTICE

**New Address for Editor**  
**Gene Hessler**  
**P.O. Box 31144**  
**Cincinnati, OH 45231**

#### NOTICE

#### Call for SPMC Nominations

The terms of the following governors will expire in 1997: C. John Ferreri, Ron Horstman and Steve Taylor. If these governors wish to run again, and if any new candidates aspire to serve, they should contact Wendell Wolka, P.O. Box 569, Dublin, OH 43017. Nominating petitions (and accompanying letters) **MUST BE RECEIVED BY JANUARY 15, 1997**. Candidates are placed on the ballot in the following manner:

(1) A written nominating petition is submitted, which has been signed by ten current members;

(2) An acceptance letter from the person being nominated is submitted with the petition.

Biographies of the nominees and ballots for the election will be included in the March/April 1997 issue of *PAPER MONEY*. The ballots will be counted at Memphis and announced at the SPMC general meeting held during the International Paper Money Show.

First-time nominees should send a portrait and a brief biography with their petition. Unless new information is sent, the editor will use the same portraits and biographies of those who seek a subsequent term as governor.

## Million Dollar Buying Spree

Currency:  
Nationals MPC  
Lg. & Sm. Type Fractional  
Obsolete Foreign

Stocks • Bonds • Checks • Coins  
Stamps • Gold • Silver  
Platinum • Antique Watches  
Political Items • Postcards  
Baseball Cards • Masonic Items  
Hummels • Doultons

Nearly Everything Collectible

SEND  
FOR  
OUR  
COMPLETE  
PRICE  
LIST  
FREE

**Allen's**  
EST. 1960

"The Higher Buyer"

COIN  
SHOP  
INC

399 S. State Street - Westerville, OH 43081  
1-614-882-3937

1-800-848-3966 outside Ohio



## I COLLECT

**MINNESOTA OBSOLETE CURRENCY**  
**and NATIONAL BANK NOTES**  
Please offer what you have for sale.

**Charles C. Parrish**

P.O. Box 481

Rosemount, Minnesota 55068

(612) 423-1039

SPMC LM114 — PCDA — LM ANA Since 1976





**Minutes of the meeting of the SPMC Board of Governors, Saturday, June 22, 1996, Holiday Inn Crowne Center, Memphis, Tennessee.**

Meeting called to order by President Dean Oakes at 8 AM. In attendance: Tim Kyzivat, Wendell Wolka, Steve Taylor, John Ferri, Gene Hessler, Judith Murphy, Roger Durand, Milton Friedberg, Ronald Horstman, Bob Cochran, Raphael Ellenbogen, John Jackson, Frank Clark, Steve Whitfield. Guests included Richard Balbaton, Greg Ruby and Roman Latimer.

The minutes of the previous board meeting during the CPMX in Chicago were mailed to all board members. The minutes were approved as mailed. Secretary Bob Cochran indicated that the current membership is 1673.

Treasurer Tim Kyzivat indicated that his annual report would be sent to all board members at the end of the month.

Gene Hessler reported that a roll of film he took which completed the slide presentation project had been lost in the mail. Gene indicated that he would hopefully have the project completed by the time of the ANA show, and might be able to present it at that show.

Raphael Ellenbogen produced a set of slides consisting of nearly all the types and designs of large-size U.S. currency, and proceeded to donate them to the Society. The board extended its thanks on behalf of the entire SPMC membership to Ray for his generous and thoughtful gift.

A discussion followed regarding the availability of the slide sets. We plan to create several sets and to make them available for use by local groups through the SPMC.

Librarian Roger Durand indicated that the SPMC Library is "up and running," and that a complete set of *PAPER MONEY* has been hard-bound; Roger generously contributed not a few issues of his own to complete the set. He also indicated that many issues of the *Essay-Proof Journal* and *Bank Note Reporter* have been bound.

Judith Murphy reported on the Friday morning breakfast, and indicated that there were a few minor problems; but on the whole the turnout and the breakfast was a success. A discussion followed regarding the possibilities for 1997, but it was agreed that a breakfast function is the most practical choice; a related discussion covered the number of seats reserved, cost of tickets, and sale/distribution of tickets for next year. It was agreed that the Breakfast Committee would establish the ground rules for 1997.

Ronald Horstman expressed the opinion that the Tom Bain Raffle has lost its original purpose. He stated that SPMC should price its tickets equal to the cost of the breakfast, so the proceeds of the raffle could be used for another purpose. A discussion was held regarding the cost of the breakfast and the raffle.

A motion was offered, seconded and passed establishing a committee to examine the costs of the SPMC Breakfast, Tom Bain Raffle, ticket sales process and related issues, and to report any suggestions or recommendations as to improve the process. The committee is to report to the Board by the PCDA Show in St. Louis in October. The initial members of the committee are Mike Crabb, Judith Murphy and Wendell Wolka.

President Oakes reported that the sales of the Huntoon book are moving along. We have sold over 200 of the 1,000 copies printed.

Dick Balbaton stated that he and others would like to sell the Huntoon book, but that a wholesale price level would need to be established in order for them to at least meet the cost of selling and shipping the books to customers.

It was felt that advertising the book in commercial publications, including the FUN Show publication, and publications mailed to libraries, would result in some additional sales at the list price. The break-even point for SPMC on the book is the sale of 400 copies, and it was felt that this level of sales should be reached before we consider wholesaling the books.

Ron Horstman indicated that he found a reference in an old copy of *PAPER MONEY* that D.J. Levitt had donated a set of photographs to SPMC, which illustrated #1 sheets of 1929 national currency notes. Ron questioned where these photographs are. Dean Oakes speculated that these might possibly be in some effects which M.O. Warns gave the Society. Gene Hessler indicated that he had a box of material from Warns, and that he would go through it and look for the photographs.

Ron Horstman asked about the status of the 1929 Nationals Project. Horstman, Frank Clark and Dean Oakes all stated that they had recently written to Tom Snyder and had not received a reply. President Oakes indicated that he would ask John Wilson to contact Tom Snyder about this matter and report back to the President.

Judith Murphy announced that she had arranged for SPMC to host a meeting at the FUN show in Florida. She volunteered to sell copies of the Huntoon book at that show at her bourse table. This offer was gratefully accepted.

A discussion was held about SPMC having a table at the ANA Show; however, the requirement that there be someone at the table throughout the show are a problem for SPMC. A discussion was held regarding the possibility of reimbursing an SPMC dealer member part of the table fee in exchange for representing SPMC. It was agreed that signs and banners would help to attract new member candidates at the show.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:10 A.M.

*Bob Cochran, Secretary*

## **Awards at the 1996 Denver ANA**

The following paper money exhibitors were recognized by the American Numismatic Association in August.

U.S. Paper Money: 1st, **Bill Horton**, "Two-Dollar Note Types, 1862 to Present." There were no 2nd and 3rd place awards.

Obsolete Paper Money in the U.S.: 1st, **Gerald L. Kochel**, "May 9, 1776, Issue of Continental Currency"; 2nd, **Phil Iverson**, "Huntington Hotel Depression Scrip"; 3rd, **Richard Allen**, "Hey Buddy, Can You Change a \$7."

World Paper Money: 1st, **Hanna Paatela**, "The Ruling Generals of Mexico on Bank Notes, 1519-1853"; 2nd, **John E. Zabel**, "Prague on the Bank Notes of Czechoslovakia"; no 3rd place award.

Western Americana: 1st, **Phil Iverson**, "Numismatic Vignettes of Our Western Heritage."

Young Numismatic Paper Money Award: 1st, **Roman Martinez**, "1929 National Bank Notes from the 1st National Bank of Fort Collins, Colorado." There were no 2nd and 3rd place awards.

The following people received special recognition from the ANA. The Outstanding Government Service Award went to **Burnett Anderson**, the Glen Smedley Award was bestowed on **Judith Murphy**; Medals of Merit were given to **Ken Hallenback** and **Donn Pearlman**. The Catherine Sheehan Literary Award for U.S. Paper Money Studies went to **Gene Hessler** for his column, "Notes on Paper" in *The Numismatist* since 1992.

The Numismatic Literary Guild recognized some paper money people. **Colin R. Bruce II**, **George S. Cuhaj** and **Neil Shafer** for the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*. **Fred L. Reed III** for "Civil War Encased Stamps." **Robert van Ryzin** for "The Ill-Fated 'Hoodoo Bill,'" in *Coins Magazine*, and "Boggs Exhibit Opening" in the *Bank Note Reporter*.



## NEW MEMBERSHIP COORDINATOR

**NEW MEMBERS**  
Frank Clark  
P.O. Box 117060  
Carrollton, TX 75011

- 9142 Neal M. Faulkner, 4421 S. 51st St., Greenfield, WI 53220; C, CSA and southern states.  
9143 Larry E. Salefski, 343 Dawson Rd., Decatur, IL 62521-5711; C, U.S.  
9144 Marion S. Gilchrist, 202 S. Magnolia, Woodville, TX 75779; C, Col. notes.  
9145 Rex Grey, 3639 Maroneal, Houston, TX 77025; C.  
9146 Jim Strife, 614 S. Bittersweet Ln., Lansing, KS 66043; C&D, \$2 U.S.  
9147 Casper W. Migas, 11 Zittel St., Buffalo, NY 14210-2420; C, NBN, gold cert., \$500 & \$1000 FRNs.  
9148 Harry A. Schools, 1606 S. Newkirk St., Philadelphia, PA 19145; C, sm. size U.S. and world since 1900.  
9149 Dennis Schafluetzel, 1900 Red Fox Ln., Hixon, TN 37343; C, fract., NBN, CSA.  
9150 William G. Everett, 226 N. Pitt St. Apt. B, Mercer, PA 16137-1133; C, U.S. nat.  
9151 Kenneth W. Fabian, 4787 Cardin St., San Diego, CA 92111-1416; C.  
9152 Edward A. Dumetz, Jr., 4971 Vista De Oro Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90043-1653; C, sm. size \$1 FRNs.  
9153 Jeanne Cratch, 2300 NW Vinland View, Poulsbo, WA 98370; C.  
9154 James A.L. Miller, Jr., 2810-K Carriage Dr., Winston-Salem, NC 27106-5328; Bk. of Cape Fear, Bk. of Wilmington.  
9155 Rick Carter, 1343 Countryside Dr., Findlay, OH 45840; C, lg. size U.S.



Paper Money will accept classified advertising from members only on a basis of 15¢ per word, with a minimum charge of \$3.75. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Gene Hessler, P.O. Box 31144, Cincinnati, OH 45231 by the first of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e. Dec. 1 for Jan./Feb. issue). Word count: Name and address will count as five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials count as separate. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count.

**WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES** by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U.S. obsolete. John W. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015.  
(22 words: \$2: SC: U.S.: FRN counted as one word each)

**NEW JERSEY—MONMOUTH COUNTY** obsolete bank notes and scrip wanted by serious collector for research and exhibition. Seeking issues from Freehold, Monmouth Bank, Middletown Point, Howell Works, Keyport, Long Branch, and S.W. & W.A. Torrey-Manchester. Also Ocean Grove National Bank and Jersey Shore memorabilia. N.B. Buckman, P.O. Box 608, Ocean Grove, NJ 07756. 1-800-533-6163.

(191)

**WANTED: NEW YORK FOR PERSONAL COLLECTION.** TARRY-TOWN 364 & 2626, MOUNT VERNON 8516 & 5271, MAMARONECK 5411 & 13592, Rye, Mt. Kisco, Hastings, Croton on Hudson, Sommers, Harrison, Sing Sing, Ossining, White Plains, Irvington, Bronxville, Ardsley, Crestwood, New Rochelle, Elmsford, Scarsdale, Larchmont, Portchester, Tuckahoe, Mt. Vernon, Peekskill, Pelham, Hartsdale, Chappaqua. Send photocopy, price: Frank Levitan, 4 Crest Ave., Larchmont, N.Y. 10538-1311, 914-834-6249.

(187)

**STOCK CERTIFICATE LIST SASE.** Specials: 50 different \$19. five lots \$75. 15 different railroad stocks, most picturing trains, \$20. five lots \$80. Satisfaction guaranteed. Always buying. Clinton Hollins, Box 112-P, Springfield, VA 22150-0112.

(190)

**NYC WANTED:** Issued NYC, Brooklyn obsoletes; issued/unissued obsoletes from locations within present-day Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Staten Island. Steve Goldberg, Box 402, Laurel, MD 20725-0402.

(192)

**WW II MILITARY CURRENCY MY SPECIALTY!** Periodic price lists for 55¢ SASE; MPC, Philippine Guerilla, Japanese invasion, world coins-paper-stamps, U.S. coins-paper-stamps, Confederate, obsoletes, FRN, stocks-bonds. 702-753-2435. Edward B. Hoffman, P.O. Box 6039-S, Elko, NV 89802-6039.

(186)

**WANTED—Autographs, Documents, Letters, Slave Related Items, Etc.** Revolution through the Civil War. Richard T. Hooper, Jr. P.O. Box 3116, Key Largo, FL 33037. FAX or Phone (305) 853-0105.

(188)

**\$1 Silver Certificates Wanted** from Series 1928 to 1934. I especially want star notes and scarce blocks. Frank Bennett, P.O. Box 8722, Port St. Lucie, FL 34985.

(188)

**For sale: LARGE SELECTION OF MAINLY RUSSIAN NOTES AND PAPER COLLECTIBLES.** M. Istomin, P.O. Box 2020, 310202 Kharkov, Ukraine.

(189)

**WANTED: OBSOLETE NOTES WITH VIGNETTES OF BAREBACKED HORSES,** especially running horses. Please send photocopies of what you have to offer. I would also like to correspond with those interested in horses on obsolete notes. David Knower, Rt. 1, Box 218, Ferryville, WI 54628.

(188)

**WANTED: DROVERS** Deposit NB Chicago 6535, Drovers NB Union Stock Yards Lake, IL 2858, Drovers NB of KC, MO 9560, Farmers and Drovers NB Somers, NY 1304. Al Sundell, Box 1192, Olathe, KS 66051 (913) 764-3489.

(189)

**EUTAH, TRINIDAD,** Daytona Beach, Milledgeville, Honolulu, Malad City, Strawn, Pratt, St. Ignace, Worthington, Cranbury, South Otselic, Devils Lake, Tippecanoe; 48 states. Free list (specify state). Apelman, Box 283, Covington, LA 70434.

(190)

**FOR SALE: LARGE SELECTION** of Yugoslavia, former Yugoslavian states, Czechoslovakia and former Czechoslovakian states notes and Baltic States. Stojan Blazanovic, Josefsgasse 4/4, A-2340 Modling, Austria.

**WANTED: Bank/Banking Histories, Bankers' Directories** for personal library. Will send my "want" list, or offer what you have. Bob Cochran, Box 1085, Florissant, MO 63031.

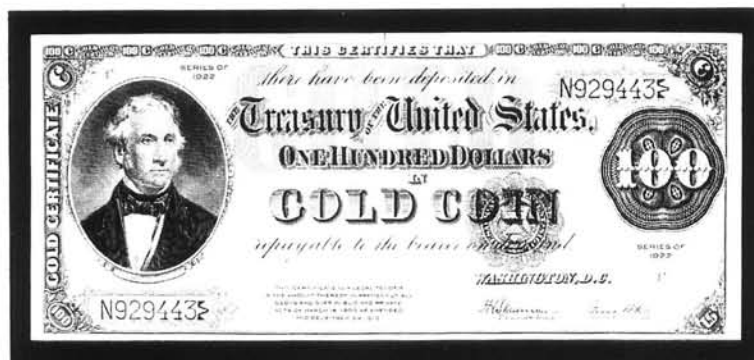
**DALLAS, TX NATIONAL BANK NOTES WANTED,** large or small. Frank Clark, P.O. Box 117060, Carrollton, TX 75011.

(A)

**WANTED: ORIGINAL ART** used for Bank note engravings. John Jackson, P.O. Box 4629, Warren, NJ 07059, 908-604-4841.

(A)

# SUPERB UNITED STATES CURRENCY FOR SALE



SEND FOR  
**FREE**  
PRICE LIST

## BOOKS FOR SALE

**PAPER MONEY OF THE U.S.** by Friedberg. 14th Edition. Hard Bound. \$18.50 plus \$2.50 postage. Total price \$21.00.

**COMPREHENSIVE CATALOG OF U.S. PAPER MONEY** by Gene Hessler. 5th Edition. Hard Cover. \$29.50 plus \$2.50 postage. Total Price \$32.00.

**NATIONAL BANK NOTES** by Don Kelly. 2nd Edition. Hard Cover. List all national bank notes by state and charter number. Gives amounts issued and what is still outstanding. 435 pages. \$31.50 plus \$2.50 postage. Total Price \$34.00.

**THE ENGRAVER'S LINE** by Gene Hessler. Hard Cover. A complete history of the artists and engravers who designed U.S. Paper Money. \$75.50 plus \$3.50 postage. Total Price \$79.00.

**U.S. ESSAY, PROOF AND SPECIMEN NOTES** by Gene Hessler. Hard Cover. Unissued designs and pictures of original drawings. \$14.00 plus \$2.00 postage. Total Price \$16.00.

## Stanley Morycz

P.O. BOX 355, DEPT. M • ENGLEWOOD, OH 45322

513-898-0114

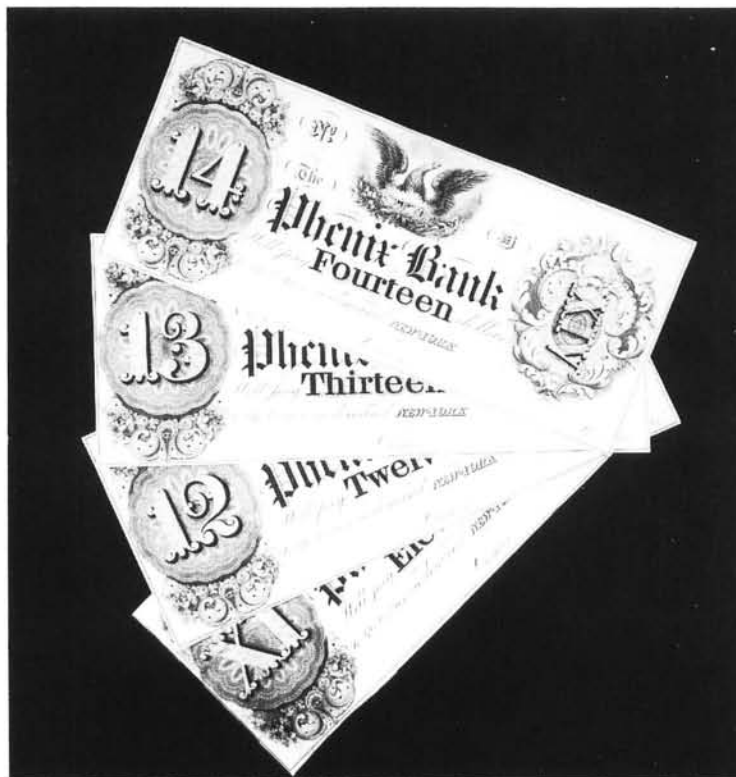


## IMPORTANT EARLY AMERICAN PAPER MONEY THE COLLECTION OF THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



MORE THAN 12,000 COLONIAL AND OBSOLETE BANK NOTES, SCRIP,  
ADVERTISING AND SATIRICAL NOTES

OF COMPARABLE IMPORTANCE TO THE ABNCo SALE OF 1990



11, 12, 13 and 14-Dollar notes on the Phenix Bank of  
New York. Proofs, circa 1850 and all Haxby plate notes

Auction to be held at Christie's Galleries in New York  
Monday, November 25 and Tuesday, November 26, 1996  
Public exhibition November 23 through 25

Illustrated catalogues are available for \$30 including postage  
from Christie's publications (800) 395 6300  
For further information call James Lamb or David Sarpal  
at (212) 546 1056

**SPINK**

A M E R I C A

A MEMBER OF THE CHRISTIE'S GROUP

**Pay over "bid" for many**  
**Pay over "ask" for some**  
**Pay over Hickman-Oakes for many nationals**  
**Pay cash – no deal too large.**

All grades wanted, Good to Unc.  
at 75, I can't wait.

Currency dealer over 50 years.

A.N.A. Life #103 (56 years)

P.N.G. President 1963–1964



**A.M. KAGIN**

910 Insurance Exchange Bldg.

Des Moines, IA 50309

(515) 243-7363

*Buy: Uncut Sheets – Errors – Star Notes – Checks*  
*Confederate – Obsolete – Hawaiiana – Alaskiana*  
*Early Western – Stocks – Bonds, Etc.*

## United States Large Size Currency



Send For Our Free Price List of Choice Quality Large Size Type And National Bank Notes.

### STEINBERG'S

P.O. Box 1565-PM, Boca Raton, FL 33429-1565  
Telephone: 954-781-3455 • Fax: 954-781-5865



## PHILLIP B. LAMB, LTD.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, HISTORICAL CONNOISSEUR

*Avidly Buying and Selling:*

CONFEDERATE AUTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, DOCUMENTS, TREASURY NOTES AND BONDS,  
SLAVE PAPERS, U.C.V., OBSOLETE BANK NOTES, AND GENERAL MEMORABILIA.

*Superb. Friendly Service. Displaying at many major trade shows.*

QUARTERLY PRICE LISTS:  
\$8 ANNUALLY  
WANT LISTS INVITED  
APPRAISALS BY FEE.

PHILLIP B. LAMB  
P.O. Box 15850  
New Orleans, LA 70175-5850  
504-899-4710

### MYLAR D CURRENCY HOLDERS

PRICED AS FOLLOWS

#### BANKNOTE AND CHECK HOLDERS

SIZE	INCHES	50	100	500	1000
Fractional	4 3/4 x 2 3/4	\$16.50	\$30.00	\$137.00	\$238.00
Colonial	5 1/2 x 3 1/16	17.50	32.50	148.00	275.00
Small Currency	6 5/8 x 2 7/8	17.75	34.00	152.00	285.00
Large Currency	7 7/8 x 3 1/2	21.50	39.50	182.00	340.00
Auction	9 x 3 3/4	25.00	46.50	227.00	410.00
Foreign Currency	8 x 5	28.00	52.00	239.00	430.00
Checks	9 5/8 x 4 1/4	26.50	49.00	224.00	415.00

#### SHEET HOLDERS

SIZE	INCHES	10	50	100	250
Obsolete Sheet					
End Open	8 3/4 x 14 1/2	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$100.00	\$230.00
National Sheet					
Side Open	8 1/2 x 17 1/2	25.00	100.00	180.00	425.00
Stock Certificate					
End Open	9 1/2 x 12 1/2	12.50	57.50	95.00	212.50
Map and Bond Size					
End Open	18 x 24	48.00	225.00	370.00	850.00

You may assort noteholders for best price (min. 50 pcs. one size). You may assort sheetholders for best price (min. 5 pcs. one size) (min. 10 pcs. total).

**SHIPPING IN THE U.S. (PARCEL POST) FREE OF CHARGE**

Mylar D® is a Registered Trademark of the Dupont Corporation. This also applies to uncoated archival quality Mylar® Type D by the Dupont Corp. or the equivalent material by ICI Industries Corp. Melinex Type 516.

### DENLY'S OF BOSTON

P.O. Box 1010 617-482-8477 Boston, MA 02205

ORDERS ONLY:

800-HI-DENLY FAX 617-357-8163

## BUYING and SELLING PAPER MONEY

U.S., All types

Thousands of Nationals, Large and Small, Silver Certificates, U.S. Notes, Gold Certificates, Treasury Notes, Federal Reserve Notes, Fractional, Continental, Colonial, Obsoletes, Depression Scrip, Checks, Stocks, etc.

Foreign Notes from over 250 Countries

Paper Money Books and Supplies

Send us your Want List ... or ...

Ship your material for a fair offer

### LOWELL C. HORWEDEL

P.O. BOX 2395  
WEST LAFAYETTE, IN 47906

SPMC #2907

ANA LM #1503



## WANTED

ALL STATES ESPECIALLY THE  
FOLLOWING: TENN-DOYLE & TRACY  
CITY: AL, AR, CT, GA, SC, NC, MS, MN.  
LARGE & SMALL TYPE

ALSO

OBSOLETE AND CONFEDERATE

WRITE WITH GRADE & PRICE

**SEND FOR LARGE PRICE  
LIST OF NATIONALS—  
SPECIFY STATE**

**SEND WANT LIST**  
**DECKER'S COINS & CURRENCY**  
P.O. BOX 69 SEYMOUR, TN  
37865 (615) 428-3309

LM-120

ANA 640

FUN LM90

## HARRY IS BUYING

**NATIONALS — LARGE  
AND SMALL  
UNCUT SHEETS  
TYPE NOTES  
UNUSUAL SERIAL NUMBERS  
OBSOLETES  
ERRORS**

**HARRY E. JONES**

PO Box 30369  
Cleveland, Ohio 44130  
216-884-0701



**CANADIAN**  
BOUGHT AND SOLD

- CHARTERED BANKNOTES.
- DOMINION OF CANADA.
- BANK OF CANADA.
- CHEQUES, SCRIP, BONDS & BOOKS.

**FREE PRICE LIST**  
**CHARLES D. MOORE**

P.O. BOX 5233P  
WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596-5233

LIFE MEMBER A.N.A. #1995 C.N.A. #143 C.P.M.S. #11

**DON'T RISK YOUR COLLECTION  
STORE IT IN MYLAR™!**

**Oregon Pioneer Albums & Sleeves**

### SafeKeeper Albums

Safe Deposit Box Size  
Post Binder Format  
50 MYLAR™ Pages  
Black Leatherette Cover

### 6 Sizes in Stock:

For Currency of all  
Types including  
Checks, Large US,  
Small US, World,  
Postcards,  
Fractionals, etc.

### Flexible Albums

Inexpensive  
25 MYLAR™ Pages  
Durable Flexible Cover  
Plastic Spiral Binding  
Compact & Lightweight

### 4 Sizes in Stock:

For Checks,  
Stock Certificates,  
Postcards,  
Fractionals, etc.

### **Custom Albums Available**

**Many Sizes of MYLAR™ Sleeves Also in Stock**

Call, Write or Fax Now for Information  
*Your Complete Satisfaction Guaranteed*

### **OREGON PAPER MONEY EXCHANGE**

6802 SW 33rd Place  
Portland, OR 97219  
(503) 245-3659 Fax (503) 244-2977

# NUMIS VALU INC.

P.O. BOX 84 • NANUET, N.Y. 10954



## BUYING / SELLING:

OBsolete CURRENCY, NATIONALS, U.S. TYPE, UNCUT SHEETS, PROOFS, SCRIP.

Periodic Price Lists available: Obsoletes (\$3 applicable to order), Nationals, & U.S. Large & Small Size Type.

PHONE or FAX

BARRY WEXLER, Pres. Member: SPMC, PCDA, ANA, FUN, GENA, ASCC

(914) 352-9077

### BOOKS ON PAPER MONEY & RELATED SUBJECTS

The Engraver's Line: An Encyclopedia of Paper Money & Postage Stamp Art, Hessler ..... \$85  
Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money Errors, Bart ..... 35  
The Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money, Hessler ..... 40  
U.S. Essay, Proof & Specimen Notes, Hessler ..... 19  
The Houston Heritage Collection of National Bank Notes 1863-1935, Logan ..... 25

National Bank Notes, Kelly ..... 45  
U.S. National Bank Notes & Their Seals, Prather ..... 40  
Paper Money of the U.S., Friedberg, 14th edition ..... 24  
Prisoner of War & Concentration Camp Money of the 20th Century, Campbell ..... 35  
Small-Size U.S. Paper Money 1928 to Date, Oakes & Schwartz, Softbound ..... 25  
World Paper Money, 7th edition, general issues ..... 55  
World Paper Money, 7th edition, specialized issues ..... 60

10% off five or more books / SHIPPING: \$3 for one book, \$4 for two books, \$5 for three or more books. All books are in new condition & hardbound unless otherwise stated.

**CLASSIC COINS — P.O. BOX 95 — Allen, MI 49227**

### Buying & Selling

National Bank Notes, Uncut Sheets, Proofs,  
No. 1 Notes, Gold Certificates, Large-Size  
Type Error Notes, Star Notes.

## Commercial Coin Co.

P.O. Box 607  
Camp Hill, PA 17001

Phone 717-737-8981



Life Member ANA 639

### BUYING

Obsolete—Confederate  
Continental—Colonial  
19th Century Stocks-Bonds  
Small or Large Collections  
Send List or Ship

### AND

(305) 853-0105  
SPMC

### SELLING

STOCKS & BONDS  
Large Price List  
Over 200 Different  
Mostly 19th Century  
Railroads, Mining, etc.

**Richard T. Hooper, Jr.** P.O. Box 3116, Key Largo, FL 33037

## OBSOLETE NOTES

Also CSA, Continental & Colonial, Stocks & Bonds, Autographs & Civil War Related Material.

**LARGE CAT. \$2.00 Ref.**  
Always Buying at Top Prices

**RICHARD T. HOOBER, JR.**  
P.O. Box 3116, Key Largo, FL 33037  
FAX or Phone (305) 853-0105

## WANTED AUTOGRAPHS

Original signatures of famous historical people on currency • letters • photos • documents • checks

**RAY ANTHONY**

505 SO. BEVERLY DR. #1265  
BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212

**TOLL FREE 800-626-3393**

ANA LIFE MEMBER • MEMBER MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY  
MEMBER AMERICAN BOARD OF FORENSIC EXAMINERS

## WORLD PAPER MONEY

specialized in Poland, Russia & E. Europe



Buy & Sell  
Free Price List

**Tom Sluszkiewicz**

P.O. Box 54521, Middlegate Postal  
BURNABY, B.C., CANADA, V5E 4J6

## Buying & Selling Foreign Banknotes

Send for Free List

William H. Pheatt  
9517 N. Cedar Hill Cir.  
Sun City, AZ 85351  
Phone 602-933-6493  
Fax 602-972-3995

## CONTINENTAL & COLONIAL

Notes, Autographs, Documents & Many, Many Other Early 19th Century Items.

SEND FOR FREE LIST

**RICHARD T. HOOBER, JR.**

P.O. Box 3116, Key Largo, FL 33037  
305-853-0105

## WANTED WISCONSIN NATIONALS



C. Keith Edison  
P.O. Box 26  
Mondovi, Wisconsin 54755-0026  
(715) 926-5001 FAX (715) 926-5043

1. Name of the Corporation or Firm		2. Address of the Corporation or Firm		3. Name of the President or Manager		4. Name of the Secretary or Treasurer		5. Name of the Editor or Publisher		6. Name of the Printer or Publisher		7. Name of the Distributor or Agent		8. Name of the Submitter		9. Name of the Recipient		10. Name of the Endorser		11. Name of the Guarantor		12. Name of the Endorser		13. Name of the Guarantor		14. Name of the Endorser		15. Name of the Guarantor		16. Name of the Endorser		17. Name of the Guarantor		18. Name of the Endorser		19. Name of the Guarantor		20. Name of the Endorser		21. Name of the Guarantor		22. Name of the Endorser		23. Name of the Guarantor		24. Name of the Endorser		25. Name of the Guarantor		26. Name of the Endorser		27. Name of the Guarantor		28. Name of the Endorser		29. Name of the Guarantor		30. Name of the Endorser		31. Name of the Guarantor		32. Name of the Endorser		33. Name of the Guarantor		34. Name of the Endorser		35. Name of the Guarantor		36. Name of the Endorser		37. Name of the Guarantor		38. Name of the Endorser		39. Name of the Guarantor		40. Name of the Endorser		41. Name of the Guarantor		42. Name of the Endorser		43. Name of the Guarantor		44. Name of the Endorser		45. Name of the Guarantor		46. Name of the Endorser		47. Name of the Guarantor		48. Name of the Endorser		49. Name of the Guarantor		50. Name of the Endorser		51. Name of the Guarantor		52. Name of the Endorser		53. Name of the Guarantor		54. Name of the Endorser		55. Name of the Guarantor		56. Name of the Endorser		57. Name of the Guarantor		58. Name of the Endorser		59. Name of the Guarantor		60. Name of the Endorser		61. Name of the Guarantor		62. Name of the Endorser		63. Name of the Guarantor		64. Name of the Endorser		65. Name of the Guarantor		66. Name of the Endorser		67. Name of the Guarantor		68. Name of the Endorser		69. Name of the Guarantor		70. Name of the Endorser		71. Name of the Guarantor		72. Name of the Endorser		73. Name of the Guarantor		74. Name of the Endorser		75. Name of the Guarantor		76. Name of the Endorser		77. Name of the Guarantor		78. Name of the Endorser		79. Name of the Guarantor		80. Name of the Endorser		81. Name of the Guarantor		82. Name of the Endorser		83. Name of the Guarantor		84. Name of the Endorser		85. Name of the Guarantor		86. Name of the Endorser		87. Name of the Guarantor		88. Name of the Endorser		89. Name of the Guarantor		90. Name of the Endorser		91. Name of the Guarantor		92. Name of the Endorser		93. Name of the Guarantor		94. Name of the Endorser		95. Name of the Guarantor		96. Name of the Endorser		97. Name of the Guarantor		98. Name of the Endorser		99. Name of the Guarantor		100. Name of the Endorser	
1. Name of the Corporation or Firm	2. Address of the Corporation or Firm	3. Name of the President or Manager	4. Name of the Secretary or Treasurer	5. Name of the Editor or Publisher	6. Name of the Printer or Publisher	7. Name of the Distributor or Agent	8. Name of the Submitter	9. Name of the Recipient	10. Name of the Endorser	11. Name of the Guarantor	12. Name of the Endorser	13. Name of the Guarantor	14. Name of the Endorser	15. Name of the Guarantor	16. Name of the Endorser	17. Name of the Guarantor	18. Name of the Endorser	19. Name of the Guarantor	20. Name of the Endorser	21. Name of the Guarantor	22. Name of the Endorser	23. Name of the Guarantor	24. Name of the Endorser	25. Name of the Guarantor	26. Name of the Endorser	27. Name of the Guarantor	28. Name of the Endorser	29. Name of the Guarantor	30. Name of the Endorser	31. Name of the Guarantor	32. Name of the Endorser	33. Name of the Guarantor	34. Name of the Endorser	35. Name of the Guarantor	36. Name of the Endorser	37. Name of the Guarantor	38. Name of the Endorser	39. Name of the Guarantor	40. Name of the Endorser	41. Name of the Guarantor	42. Name of the Endorser	43. Name of the Guarantor	44. Name of the Endorser	45. Name of the Guarantor	46. Name of the Endorser	47. Name of the Guarantor	48. Name of the Endorser	49. Name of the Guarantor	50. Name of the Endorser	51. Name of the Guarantor	52. Name of the Endorser	53. Name of the Guarantor	54. Name of the Endorser	55. Name of the Guarantor	56. Name of the Endorser	57. Name of the Guarantor	58. Name of the Endorser	59. Name of the Guarantor	60. Name of the Endorser	61. Name of the Guarantor	62. Name of the Endorser	63. Name of the Guarantor	64. Name of the Endorser	65. Name of the Guarantor	66. Name of the Endorser	67. Name of the Guarantor	68. Name of the Endorser	69. Name of the Guarantor	70. Name of the Endorser	71. Name of the Guarantor	72. Name of the Endorser	73. Name of the Guarantor	74. Name of the Endorser	75. Name of the Guarantor	76. Name of the Endorser	77. Name of the Guarantor	78. Name of the Endorser	79. Name of the Guarantor	80. Name of the Endorser	81. Name of the Guarantor	82. Name of the Endorser	83. Name of the Guarantor	84. Name of the Endorser	85. Name of the Guarantor	86. Name of the Endorser	87. Name of the Guarantor	88. Name of the Endorser	89. Name of the Guarantor	90. Name of the Endorser	91. Name of the Guarantor	92. Name of the Endorser	93. Name of the Guarantor	94. Name of the Endorser	95. Name of the Guarantor	96. Name of the Endorser	97. Name of the Guarantor	98. Name of the Endorser	99. Name of the Guarantor	100. Name of the Endorser																																																																																																				





## WE ARE ALWAYS BUYING

- FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
- ENCASED POSTAGE
- LARGE SIZE CURRENCY
- COLONIAL CURRENCY

WRITE, CALL OR SHIP:

**FRACTIONAL  
CURRENCY inc.**

**LEN and JEAN GLAZER**

**(718) 268-3221**

POST OFFICE BOX 111

FOREST HILLS, N.Y. 11375

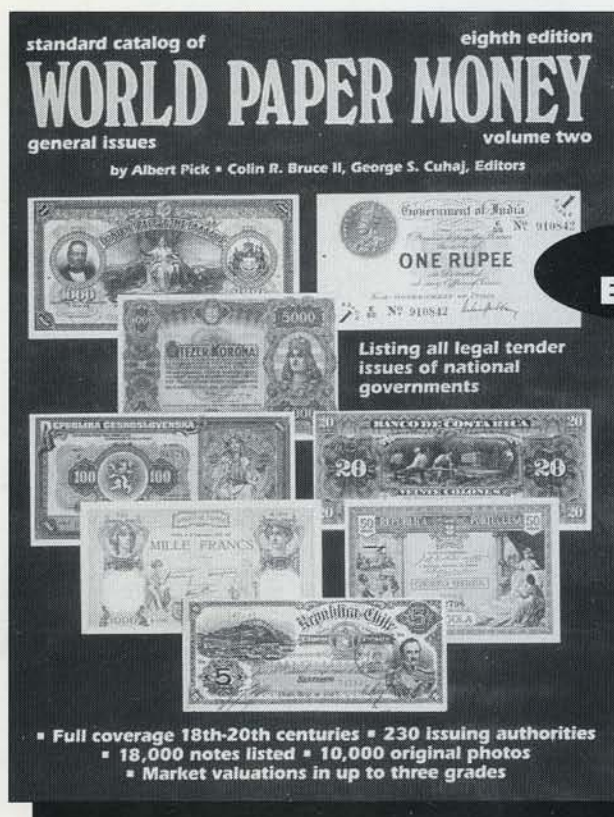


**Pcda**

Charter Member







# THE BEST BOOK EVER ON WORLD PAPER MONEY

**NEW  
Edition**

## STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD PAPER MONEY VOLUME TWO, GENERAL ISSUES 8th Edition

by Albert Pick, Colin R. Bruce II and  
Neil Schafer, Editors

Completely revised and updated, this impressive volume solidifies its position as the best book ever on world paper money. With more than 18,000 listings from over 230 note-issuing authorities, this catalog includes more than 54,000 prices. Plus you'll find expanded signature charts and variety listings. This is the only single reference for worldwide listings of pre-1960 government issue bank notes in the English language.

8-1/2x11 • hardcover • 1,232 pages • 10,000 b&w photos • **PM08 \$55.00**

Please print clearly		( ) Check or money order enclosed (payable to Krause Publications)	
		( ) MasterCard ( ) VISA ( ) Discover ( ) Am Ex	
Name _____	Card No. _____		
Address _____	Exp. Date: Mo./Yr./ _____		
City _____	Zip _____		
State _____	Signature _____		
Phone _____			

Qty.	Code	Title	Price	Total
1	PM08	Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, Vol. II, General Issues, 8th Edition	\$55.00	\$ _____
			Shipping & Handling \$ _____	
			Subtotal \$ _____	
Please add \$3.25 postage for first book and \$2.00 each additional. Outside U.S. add \$10.00 for first book and \$5.00 each additional book ordered for postage and handling.			WI res. add 5.5%, IL res. add 7.75% sales tax \$ _____	
			Total Enclosed \$ _____	

**Credit Card orders save time by calling toll-free**  
**800-258-0929** Dept. P6NS  
 Mon. - Fri. 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. • Sat. 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., CST.

Mail to:



**Krause Publications**  
 700 E. State St., Dept. P6NS  
 Iola, WI 54990-0001